E R R A T A

Page 8, Figure 3

The solid line represents adult drug arrests; the broken line represents juvenile arrests.

Page 16, Figure 7

The legend in Figure 7 should be ordered as follows: Federal Prison (light red), Halfway Houses (red), Lorton (light blue), and Jail (blue).

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1986

CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT

For The District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Government of the District of Columbia • Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Message from the Mayor

During the course of a year I meet with thousands of District citizens. I visit with them in small and large groups; in neighborhood forums and business luncheons; and at church services and social celebrations. Often, on these occasions, the subject of public safety is raised.

Neighborhood residents want their communities to be safe for families and friends; business persons want their commercial areas to be safe for employees and customers; and everyone wants a civic environment that is safe, beautiful and attractive.

While people voice these concerns to me, I am happy to note, that they also frequently express gratitude for their government's efforts to respond to their concerns. This booklet provides a survey of the efforts made by District government during the past year to respond to its citizens' public safety concerns.

The activities reflected here whether they are massive drug sweeps, strenuous efforts by prosecutors and judges to convict and sentence offenders, or the struggles faced by correctional officials to house and rehabilitate inmates reveal increasing levels of operations. These have been rendered to support the dynamic growth of our city and the rising expectations of our citizens.

I am proud to present this survey to you as a report on the past year's public safety record and as an affirmation of the District government's continuing commitment to the highest standards of public service.

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

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I. Introduction

This report describes the activities and outcomes covering the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed, and the outcomes of those processes. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system, from reported offenses to corrections and parole.

The data, in most instances, represent 5 and 10 year trends. Graphs, charts and maps that appear in this report are derived from data found in the tables in the text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically based analysis, which presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia, is provided.

Nearly one quarter of the District's $2.6 billion budget is allocated for public safety purposes. Over the past several years, we have seen the public safety budget rise from $353 million in FY 1982 to $535 million in FY 1986, representing a 52 percent increase. The public safety budget increased another 19 percent from $550 million in FY 1987 to $655 million in FY 1988. Rising criminal justice costs in the District can be directly linked to the pervasive use of illicit drugs, which has reached epidemic proportions, and to the consequent rise in the District's incarcerated population.

Increasingly greater emphases are being placed on improving coordination and program effectiveness. Crime prevention, crime control, and proper treatment of persons involved in the criminal justice system are strategies that steer citywide actions to reduce the incidence of crime.

Crime prevention efforts in the District have been made a priority in hopes that they will stem the flow of inmates into the criminal justice system. Special youth initiatives have been launched to help deter troubled youths from criminal activities.

The District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (OCJPA) awarded $75,375 in grants in 1986 to help neighborhood-based groups operate juvenile delinquency prevention programs. The projects' approach to delinquency prevention is to involve youths in leadership and personal development activities that emphasize phasize youth peer support.

OCJPA is also responsible for the overall administration and supervision of the Interagency Youth Project (IYP). This program serves multi-problem, court-involved youths and their families by providing comprehensive individualized treatment planning and services.

Analysis of the District's inmate population revealed that 90 percent have two or more felony convictions. The high recidivism rate in the District, and the fact that about 60 percent of District inmates examined tested positive for illicit drugs, have provided the impetus for a renewed emphasis on rehabilitating criminal offenders.

To help break the vicious cycle of crime, drug use and recidivism, a 804 bed treatment facility is being built for drug abusers and inmates with mental health illnesses; it will provide criminal offenders with the resources and support needed to successfully adjust to living productively in the community.

Presently, the District's criminal history information about persons processed through the criminal justice system is fragmented among nine data systems. To address this problem, the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, in conjunction with other District criminal justice agencies, is developing a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

In the effort to ensure public safety, these efforts offer great potential for contributing to the success of law enforcement, crime prevention, and the effective operation of the criminal justice system.

Table 1

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977-1986[a]

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson[b]
1977	Total	691,500	49,812.0	9,835.0	39,977.0	192.0	393.0	6,656.0	2,594.0	11,590.0	25,645.0	2,742.0	—
	Rate		7,203.5	1,422.3	5,781.2	27.8	56.8	962.5	375.1	1,676.1	3,708.6	396.5	—
1978	Total	676,100	50,950.0	9,515.0	41,435.0	189.0	477.0	6,333.0	2,546.0	12,497.0	25,744.0	3,194.0	—
	Rate		7,535.9	1,407.3	6,128.5	28.0	66.1	936.7	376.6	1,848.4	3,807.7	472.4	—
1979	Total	660,200	56,721.0	10,553.0	46,168.0	180.0	489.0	6,920.0	2,964.0	13,452.0	28,819.0	3,606.0	291.0
	Rate		8,591.5	1,598.5	6,993.0	27.3	74.1	1,048.2	449.0	2,037.6	4,365.2	546.2	44.1
1980	Total	637,651	64,035.0	12,772.0	51,263.0	200.0	439.0	8,897.0	3,236.0	16,260.0	31,068.0	3,568.0	367.0
	Rate		10,042.3	2,003.0	8,039.4	31.4	68.8	1,395.0	507.5	2,550.0	4,872.3	559.6	57.6
1981	Total	630,600	68,338.0	14,468.0	53,870.0	223.0	414.0	10,399.0	3,432.0	16,832.0	32,845.0	3,765.0	428.0
	Rate		10,837.0	2,294.3	8,542.7	35.4	65.7	1,649.1	544.2	2,669.2	5,208.5	597.1	67.9
1982	Total	630,000	66,071.0	13,397.0	52,674.0	194.0	421.0	9,137.0	3,645.0	14,744.0	33,435.0	4,086.0	379.0
	Rate		10,477.5	2,124.5	8,353.0	30.8	66.8	1,448.9	578.0	2,342.8	5,302.1	648.0	60.1
1983	Total	627,500	58,150.0	11,936.0	46,214.0	186.0	406.0	7,698.0	3,646.0	12,483.0	29,405.0	3,955.0	371.0
	Rate		9,266.9	1,902.2	7,364.8	29.6	64.7	1,226.8	581.0	1,989.3	4,686.1	630.3	59.1
1984	Total	623,000	53,857.0	10,725.0	43,132.0	175.0	366.0	6,087.0	4,097.0	10,954.0	27,471.0	4,374.0	333.0
	Rate		8,644.8	1,721.5	6,923.2	28.0	58.7	977.0	657.6	1,758.3	4,409.5	702.1	53.5
1985	Total	626,900	50,367.0	10,172.0	40,195.0	148.0	337.0	5,230.0	4,457.0	10,004.0	24,873.0	5,024.0	294.0
	Rate		8,034.3	1,622.6	6,411.7	23.6	53.8	834.3	711.0	1,595.8	3,967.6	801.4	46.9
1986	Total	627,400	52,431.0	9,422.0	43,009.0	194.0	328.0	4,719.0	4,181.0	10,814.0	25,818.0	6,105.0	272.0
	Rate		8,356.8	1,501.7	6,855.1	30.9	52.2	752.2	666.4	1,723.6	4,115.1	973.1	43.4

[a]The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:
Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total
Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[b]Arson was classified as an Index Crime in 1979 and is included in the Property Crime Total and Crime Index Total for 1979-1986 only.

SOURCES: Offenses for 1977-86: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program," unpublished data. Population Estimates: 1985 Population Estimates Limited States Bureau of Census 1985 Current Population Report #P 25951.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

II. Reported Offenses

A. Overview

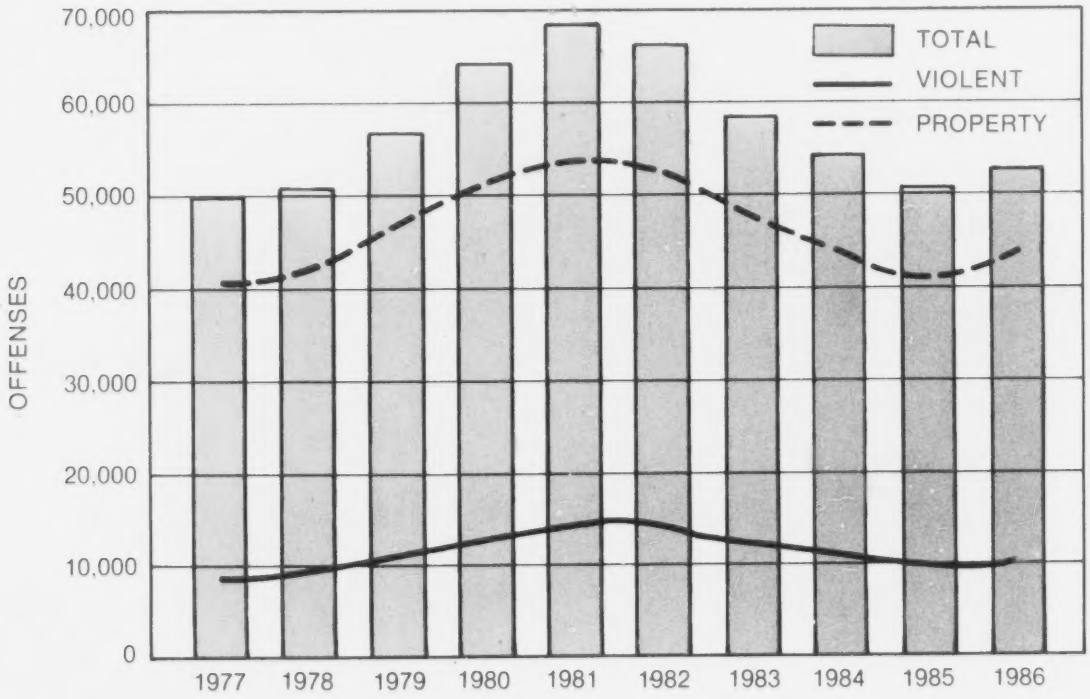
Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Crime Index offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.

In 1986, 52,431 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 8,356.8 per 100,000 residents. According to Table 1 (Figure 1), the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased by four percent as compared with the previous year. This marks the first annual increase in reported Crime Index offenses in four years. The four percent increase in reported Crime Index offenses from 1985 to 1986 is attributed to a seven percent increase in property crime. During this same time period, violent crime declined seven percent. Violent crime in the District of Columbia has decreased in each of the last six years.

Reported Crime Index offenses in the District increased from 1977 to 1981, and declined thereafter until 1986. Even though Crime Index offenses increased in 1986, they have decreased by 21 percent over the last five years. This decrease is primarily accounted for by declines in the number of robberies (−48 percent), burglaries (−27 percent), and larcenies (−23 percent).

The decline in reported Crime Index offenses over the last five years is attributed to increased law enforcement measures, greater involvement by citizens in crime prevention efforts, and a decrease in the size of the District's young adult and juvenile population.

Figure 1
Reported Offenses in D.C.



B. Geographic Patterns Of Crime

Crime In Wards

Table 2 (Maps 1, 2, and 3) shows the total number of Crime Index offenses, property crimes, and violent crimes. Ward 2 had the highest number of reported Crime Index offenses in terms of both property crimes and violent crimes. The number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted about 35 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during 1986. Ward 1, the next highest ward in terms of property crimes, violent crimes, and Crime Index totals, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. The other wards had between 3,000 and 6,500 Crime Index offenses in 1986, with the fewest property crimes occurring in Wards 3 and 8 and the fewest violent crimes in Ward 3.

A partial explanation for the exceptionally high reported Crime Index totals in Ward 2 may be a result of the land use patterns in that ward relative to those of other areas. Ward 2 has the highest percentage of its land occupied by commercial activities and the lowest percentage by residential uses. This is understandable because Ward 2 encompasses the commercial and business center of the District of Columbia and includes not only retail stores, but also many public and private office buildings.

Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 4 through 13 (Table A-1). It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential Areas

The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 303) are located primarily in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Tracts with Crime Index totals from 304 to 606 are dispersed throughout each of the wards. Ward 1 has four separate clusters with Crime Index totals between 607 and 909. The residential tracts with the highest Crime Index totals (910 to 1,213) are located in a cluster in Ward 2 (Map 4).

The distribution of violent crime totals among the predominantly residential tracts shown in Map 5 varies slightly from that observed for Crime Index totals. The tracts with the lowest violent crime totals (1 to 51) are more concentrated in Wards 3 and 4 than are Crime Index totals.

Table 2

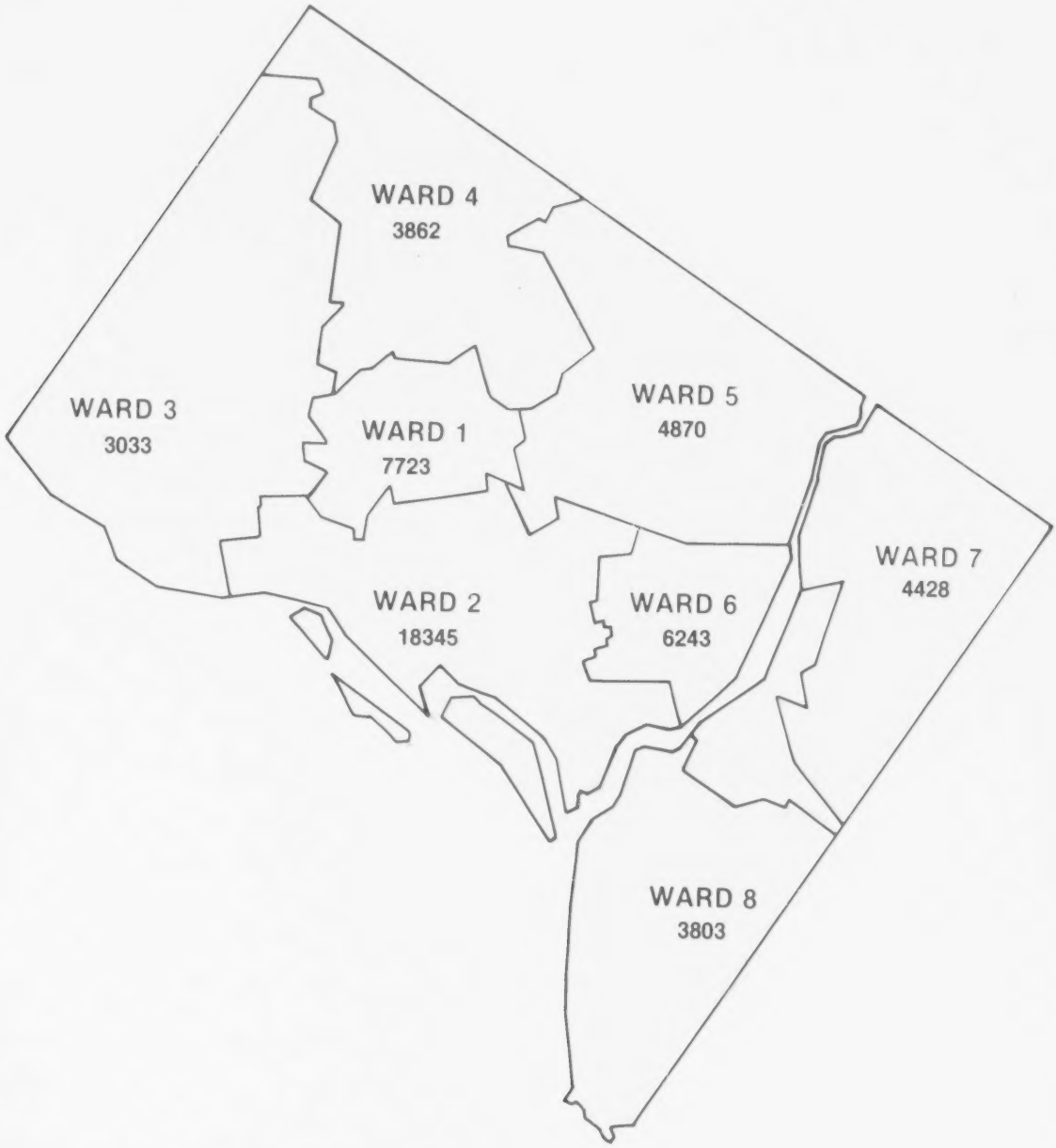
Reported Crime Index Violent and Property Offenses By Ward, Calendar Year 1986

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	7,723	1,592	6,131
2	18,345	2,701	15,644
3	3,033	212	2,821
4	3,862	600	3,262
5	4,780	970	3,810
6	6,243	1,231	5,012
7	4,428	949	3,479
8	3,803	1,089	2,714
Total[a]	**52,217**	**9,344**	**42,873**

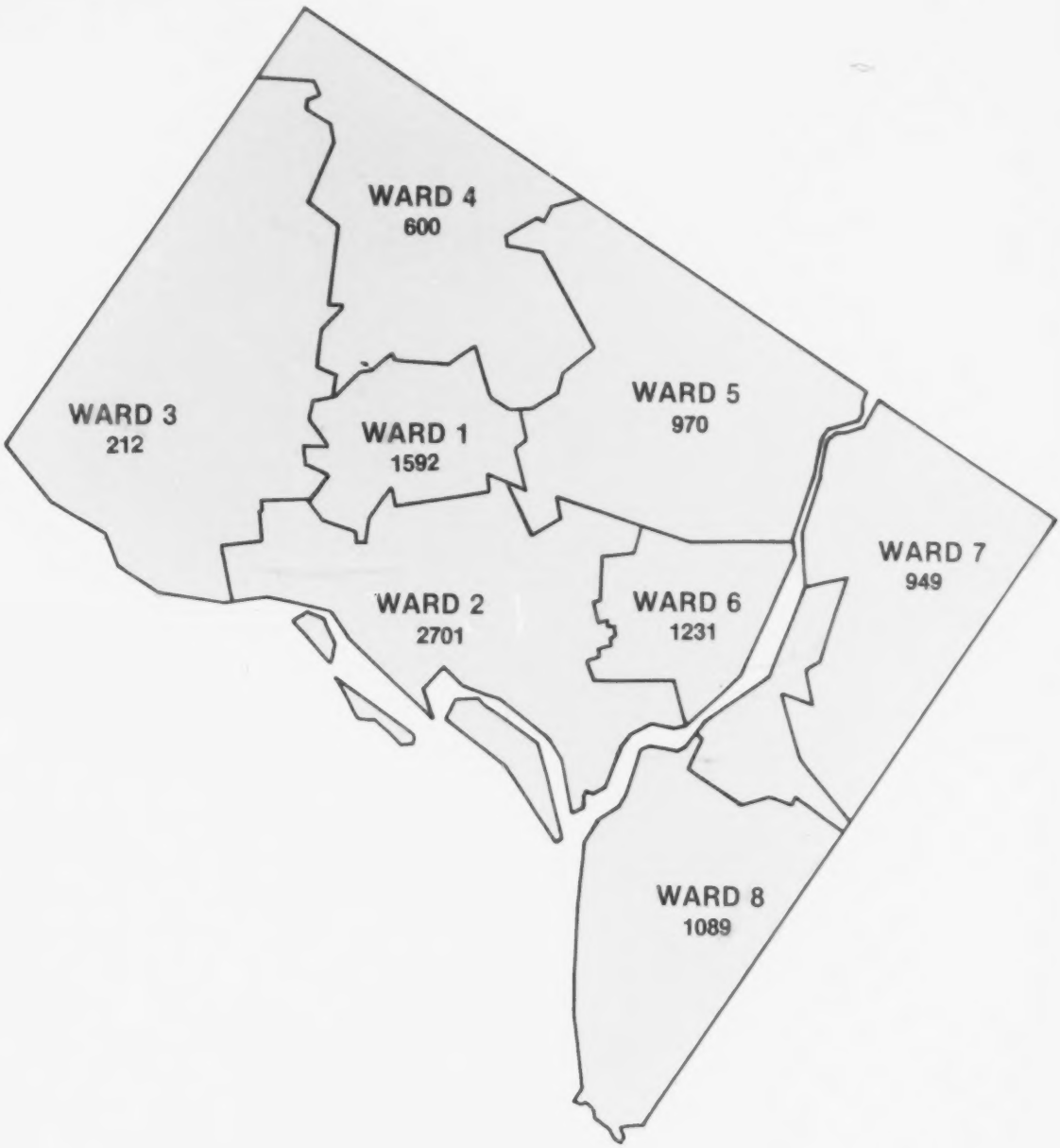
[a]The ward location of 214 reported offenses is unknown and not included in the total.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

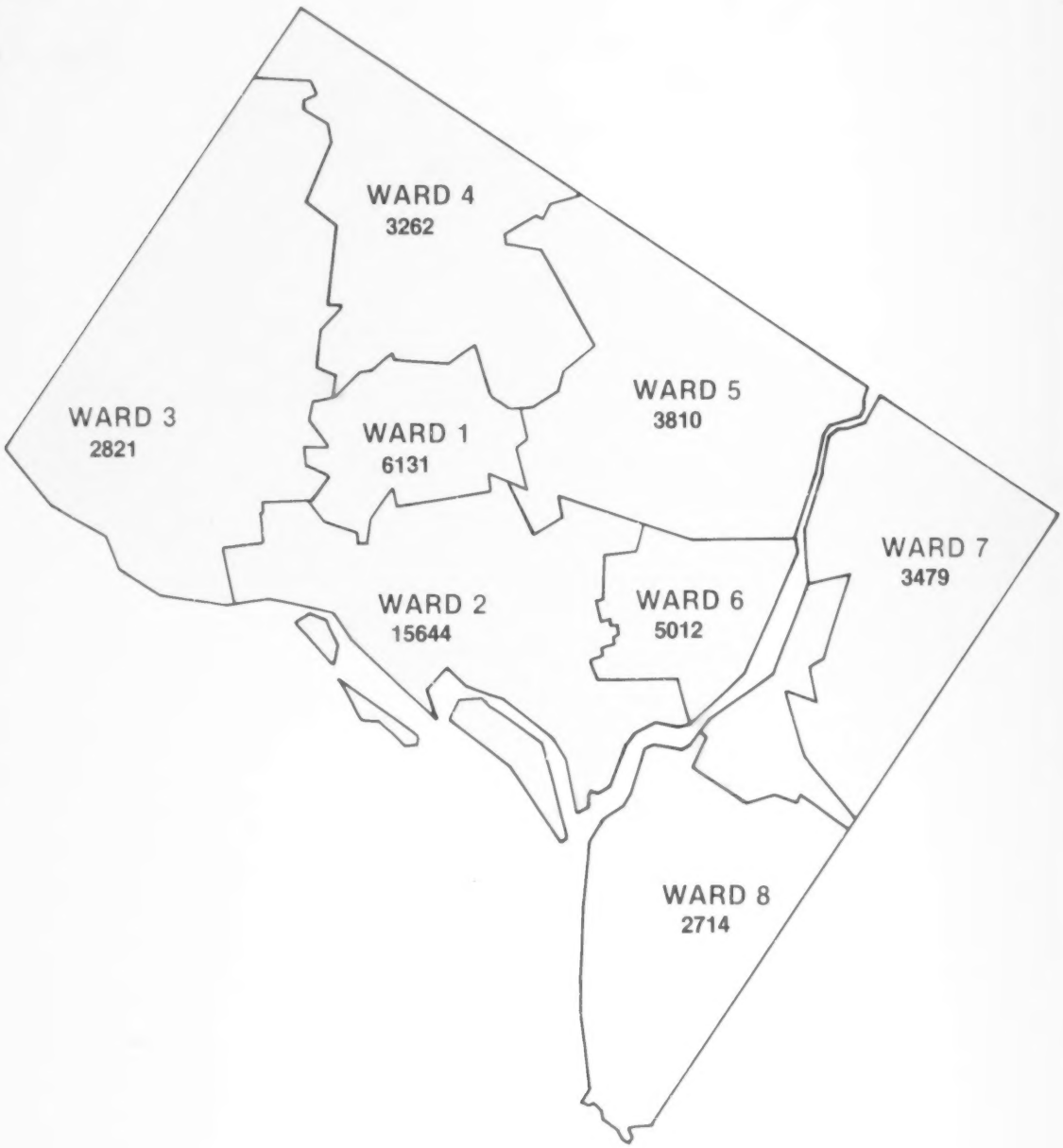
Map 1
1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Ward



Map 2
1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Ward

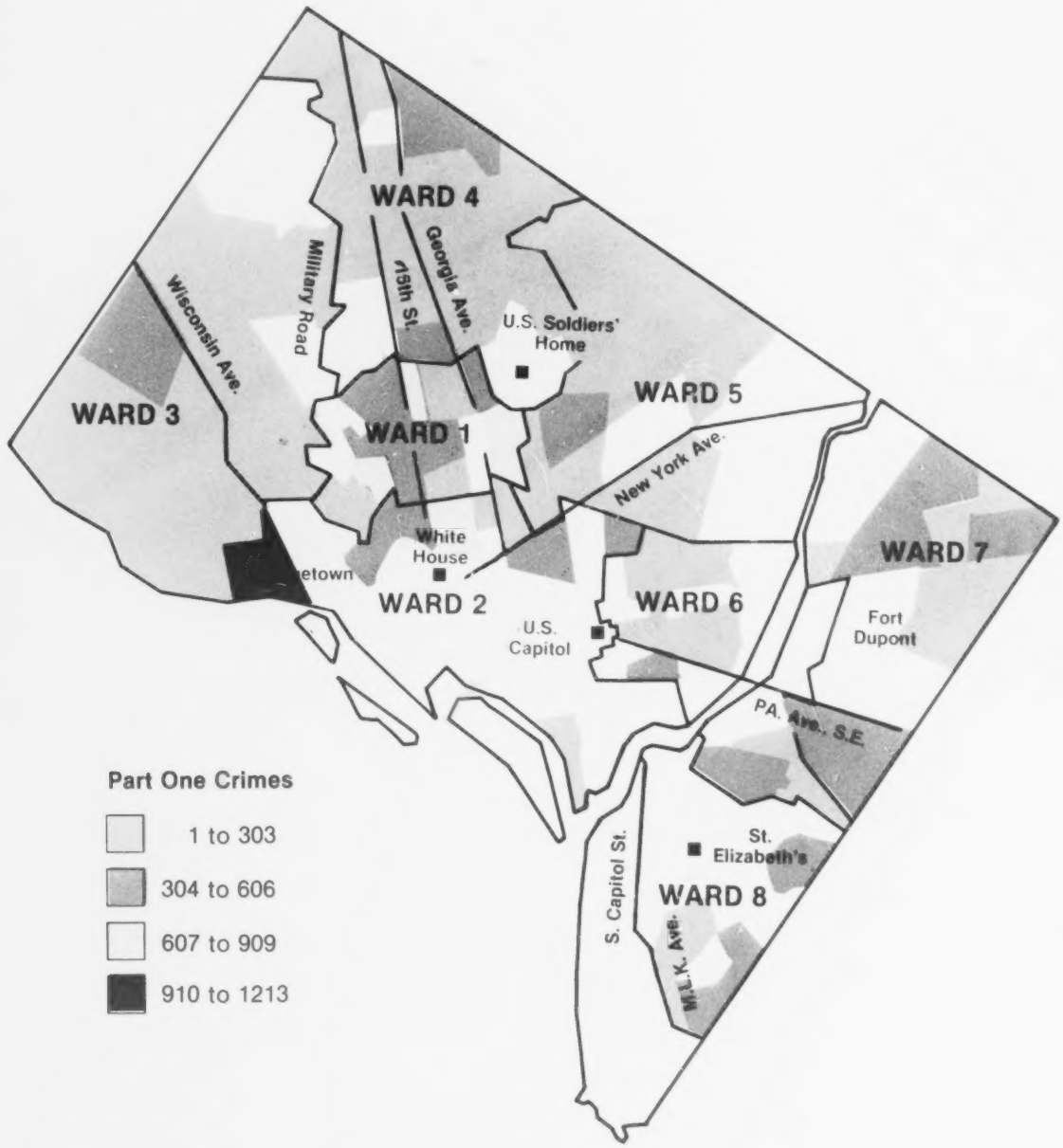


Map 3
1986 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Ward



Map 4

1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts

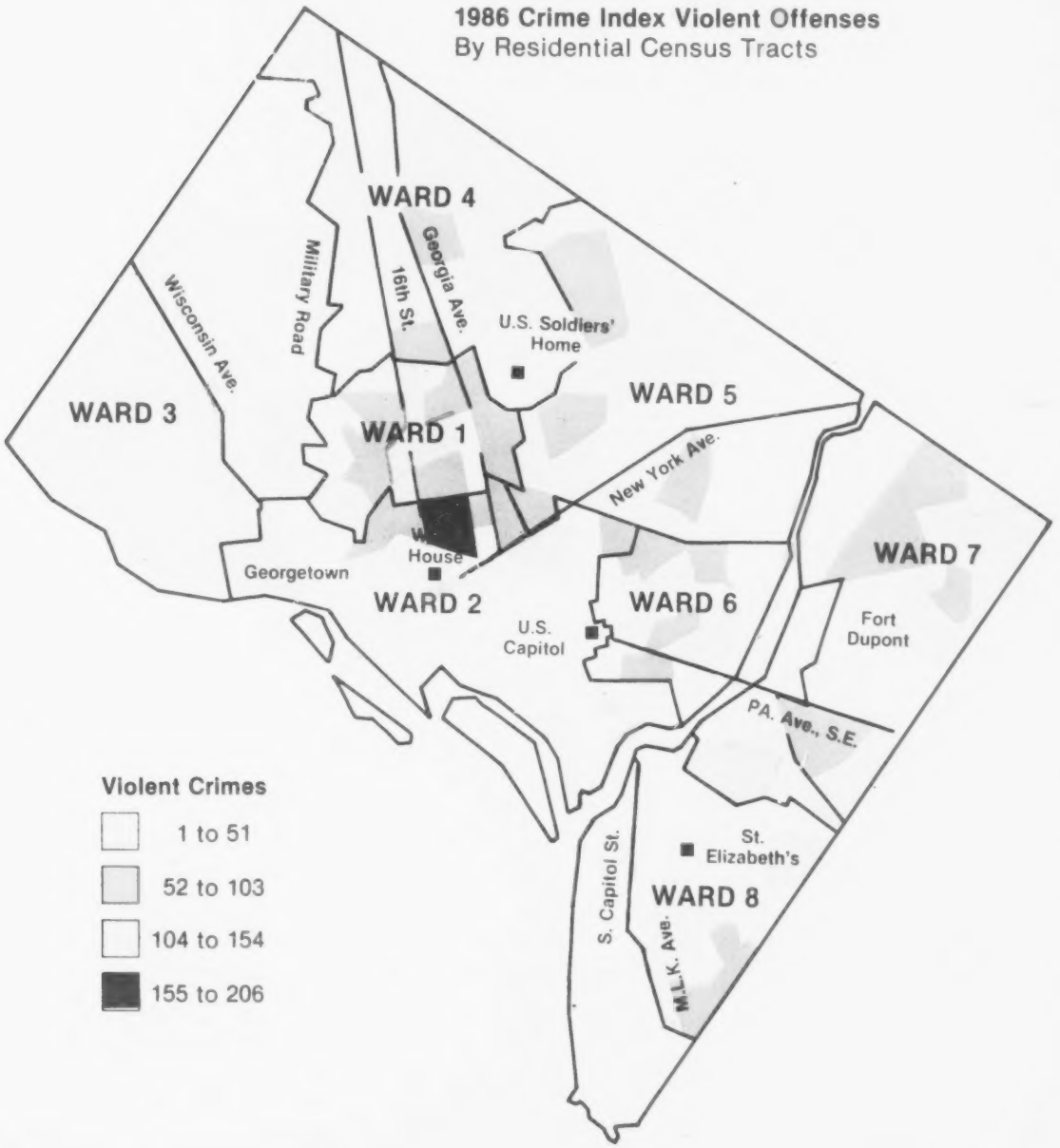


Tracts with violent crime totals between 52 and 103 are primarily located in Ward 1 and are dispersed throughout Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Clusters of residential tracts with the highest violent crime numbers (155 to 206) are located in Wards 1, 2, 7, and 8.

The distribution of property crime totals among the predominantly residential census tracts is shown in Map 6. Tracts with the lowest property crime totals (1 to 268) are distributed across all wards except Ward 2, where there are small clusters of property crime offenses. Census tracts with 269 to 536 property crime totals are mostly located in Wards 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8. Those tracts with 537 to 804 property crimes are located primarily in Wards 1 and 2. Tracts with the highest property crime totals (805 to 1,072) are located in Ward 2 near the Georgetown area.

Map 5

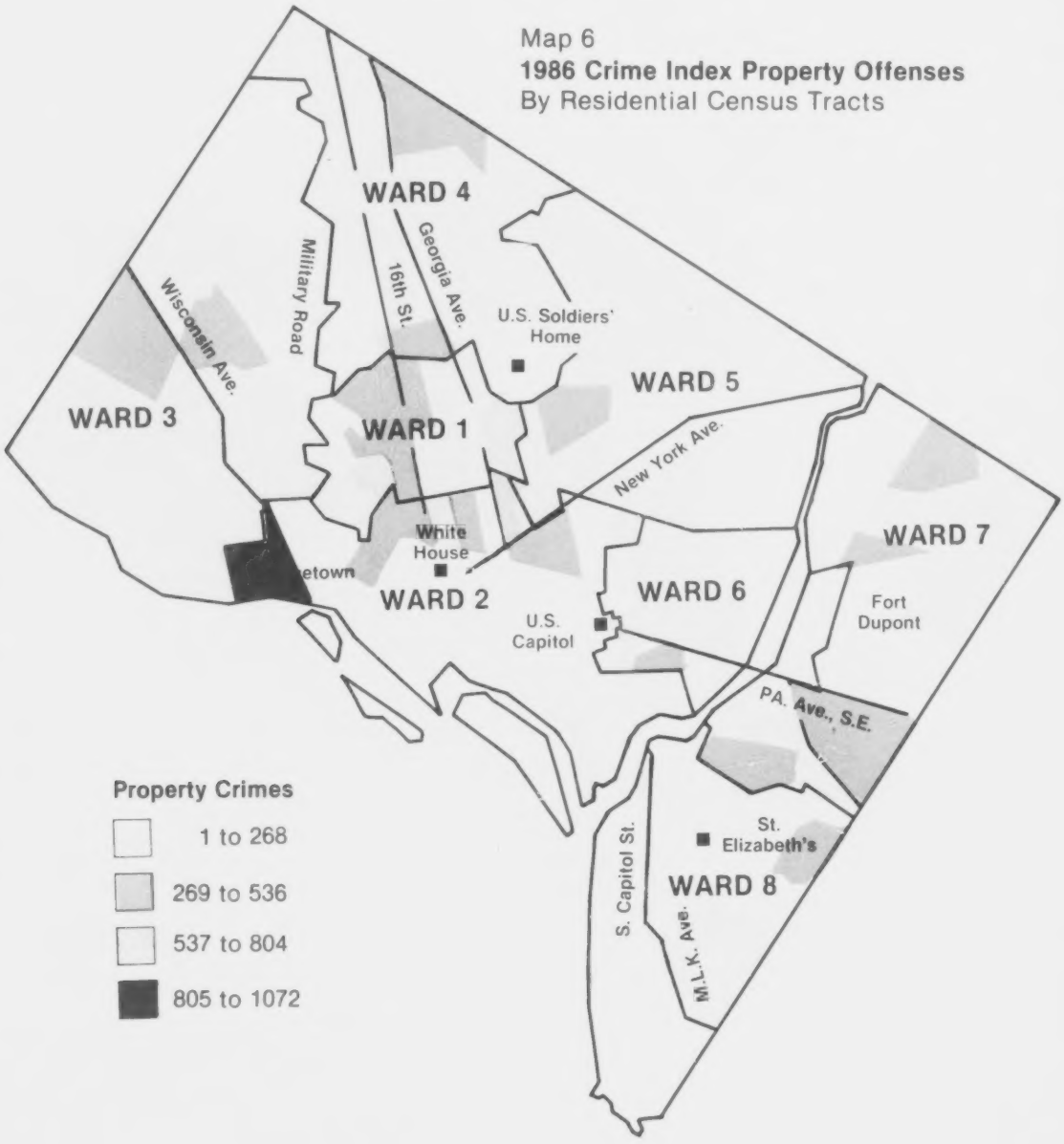
1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts



Map 7 examines total burglaries by census tract. Tracts with the lowest number of burglary offenses (1 to 49) are predominantly located in Wards 3, 4 and 5. Census tracts with reported burglary offenses totaling 50 to 99 are dispersed throughout each of the wards, but mostly in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Burglary totals of 100 to 148 are found in clusters located in Wards 1, 2, 7 and 8. Tracts with the highest burglary totals are located in Wards 1, 2, and 8.

Reported robbery offenses by residential census tracts are shown in Map 8. Census tracts with the lowest number of reported robbery offenses (1 to 29) are dispersed throughout each of the wards, but mostly in Wards 3, 4, and 5. Robbery offenses totaling 30 to 58 are located primarily in each Ward except Ward 3. Clusters of robbery offenses totaling 59 to 87 are found in Wards 1, 2, and 8. The highest number of reported robbery offenses (88 to 116) are located in a small cluster in Ward 2.

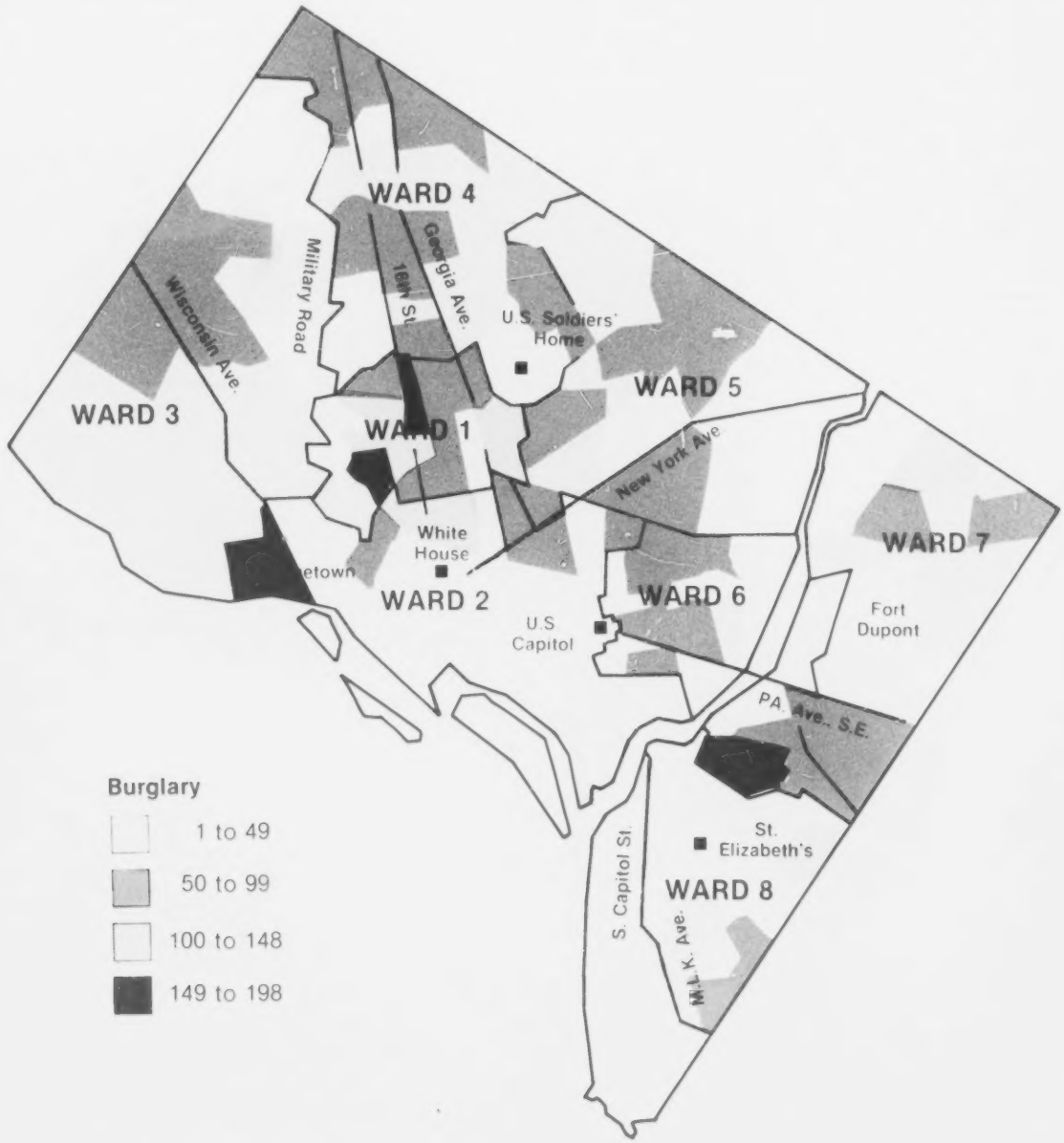
Map 6
1986 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts



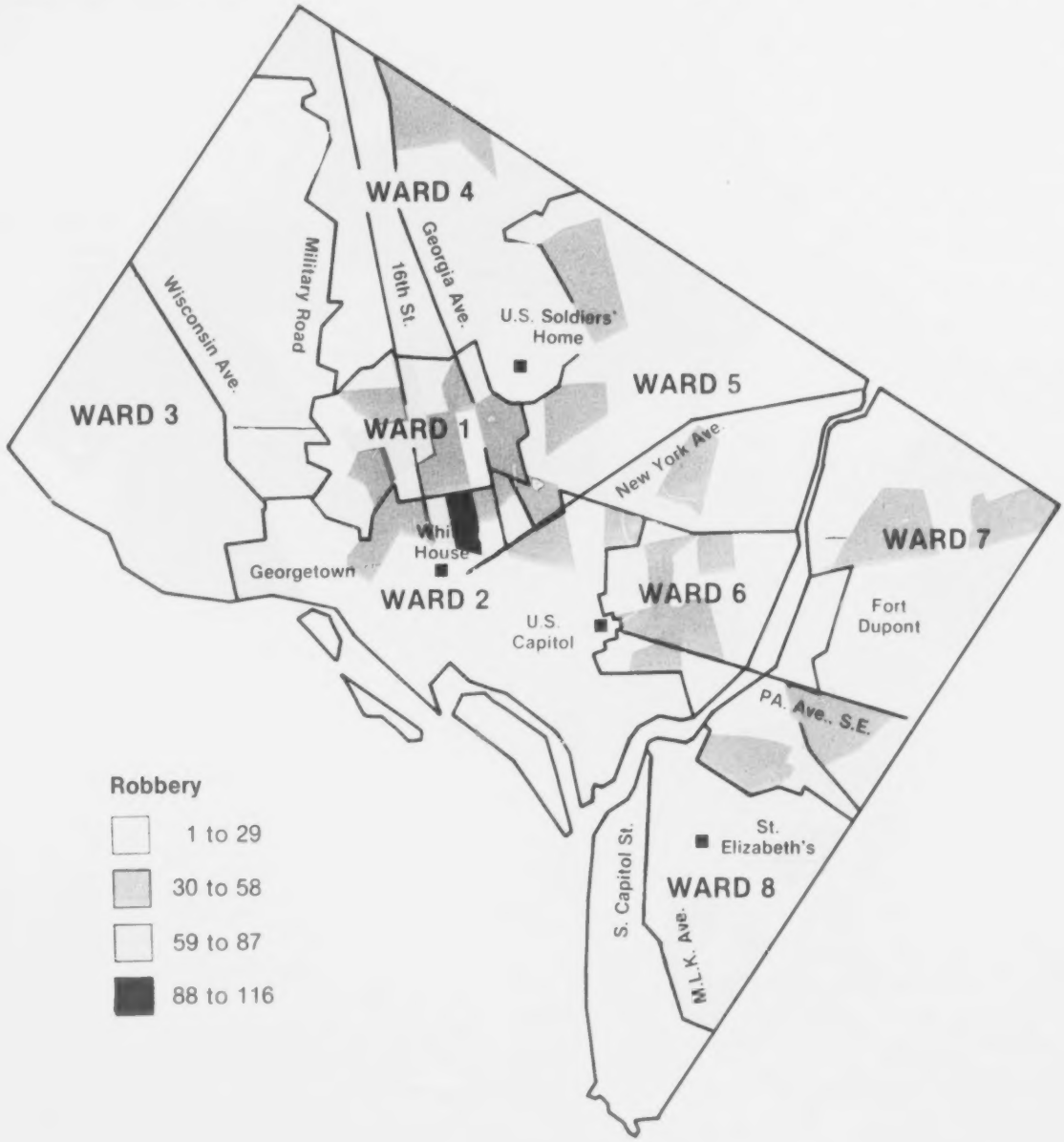
Map 7

1986 Burglary Offenses

By Residential Census Tracts



Map 8
1986 Robbery Offenses
By Residential Census Tracts

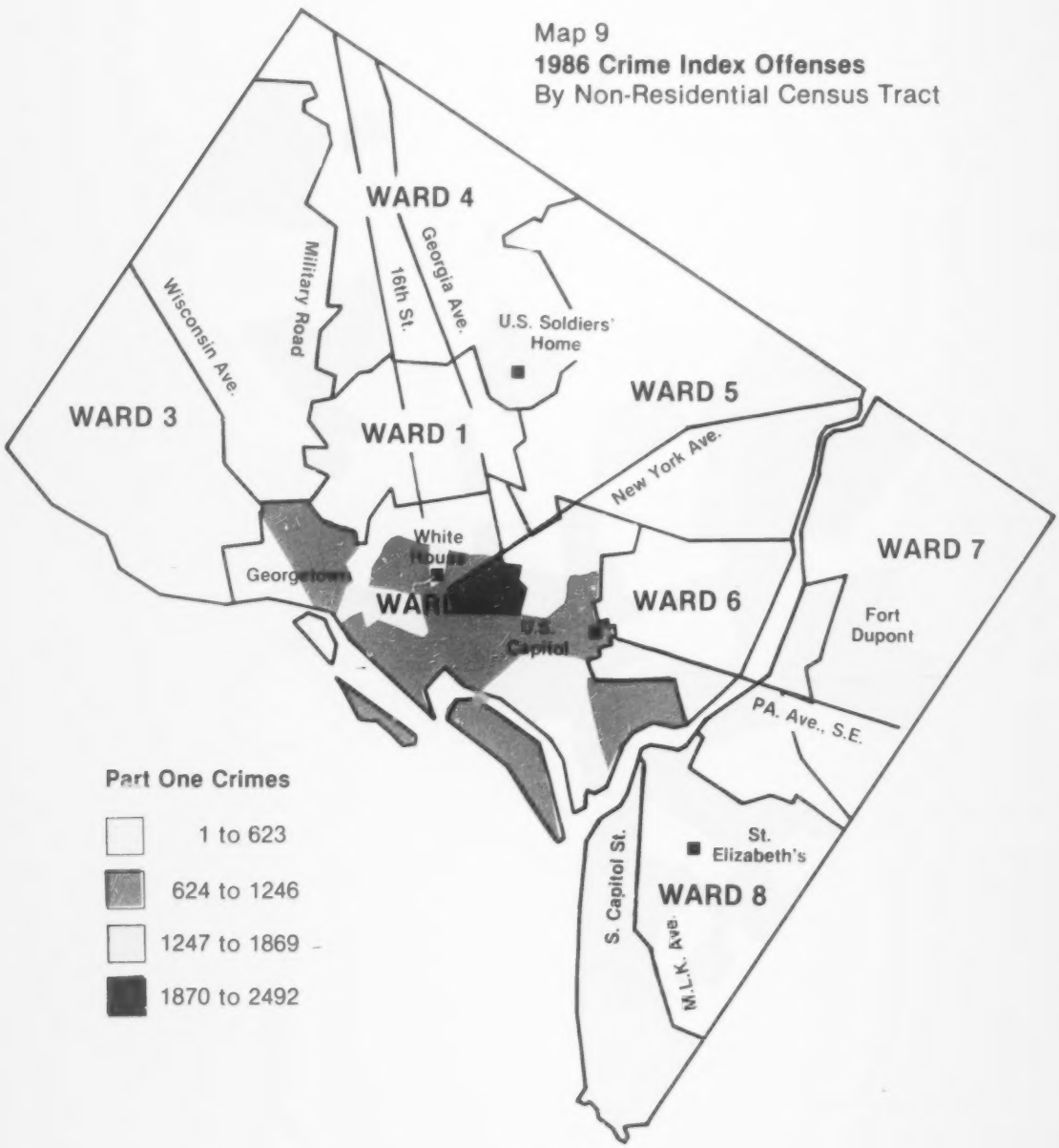


Non-Residential Areas

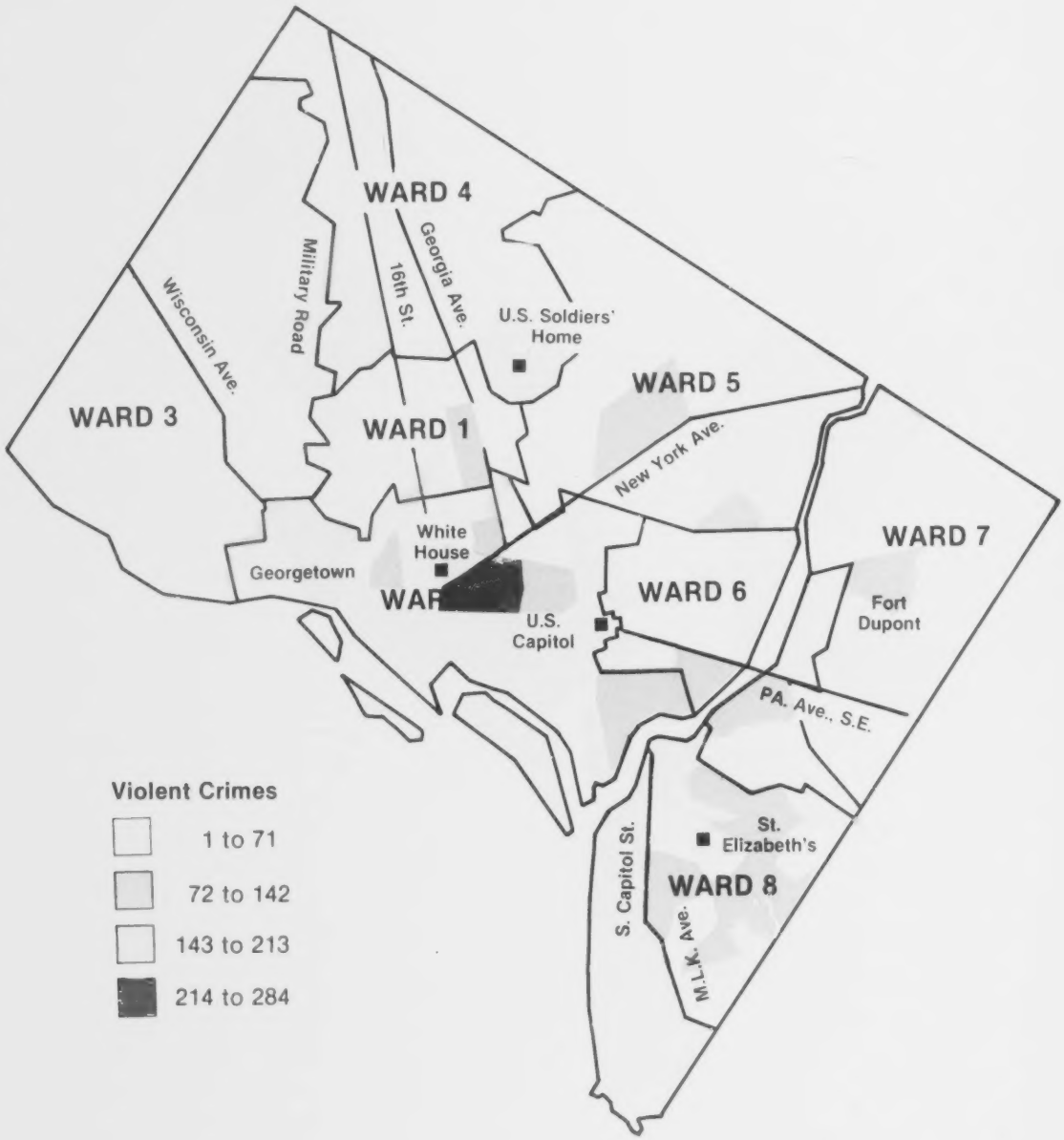
Crime Index totals in non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 9. Tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 623) are located mostly in Ward 8, followed by Wards 6 and 7. The other tracts in this range are scattered across most of the other wards. Census tracts with Crime Index totals between 624 and 1,246 are located in Ward 2. The highest Crime Index totals (1,870 to 2,492) are located in a cluster in Ward 2 in the downtown area.

The distribution of violent crime totals in non-residential tracts is presented in Map 10. Tracts with the lowest violent crime totals are located mostly in Wards 2, 6, and 7, with the remainder scattered throughout the city. Census tracts with violent crimes totaling 72 to 142 are located in all the wards except Wards 3 and 4. Several clusters in Wards 2 and 8 are located in this range. Violent crimes totaling 143 to 213 are found in two clusters in Ward 2, both in the downtown area north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Map 9
1986 Crime Index Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tract

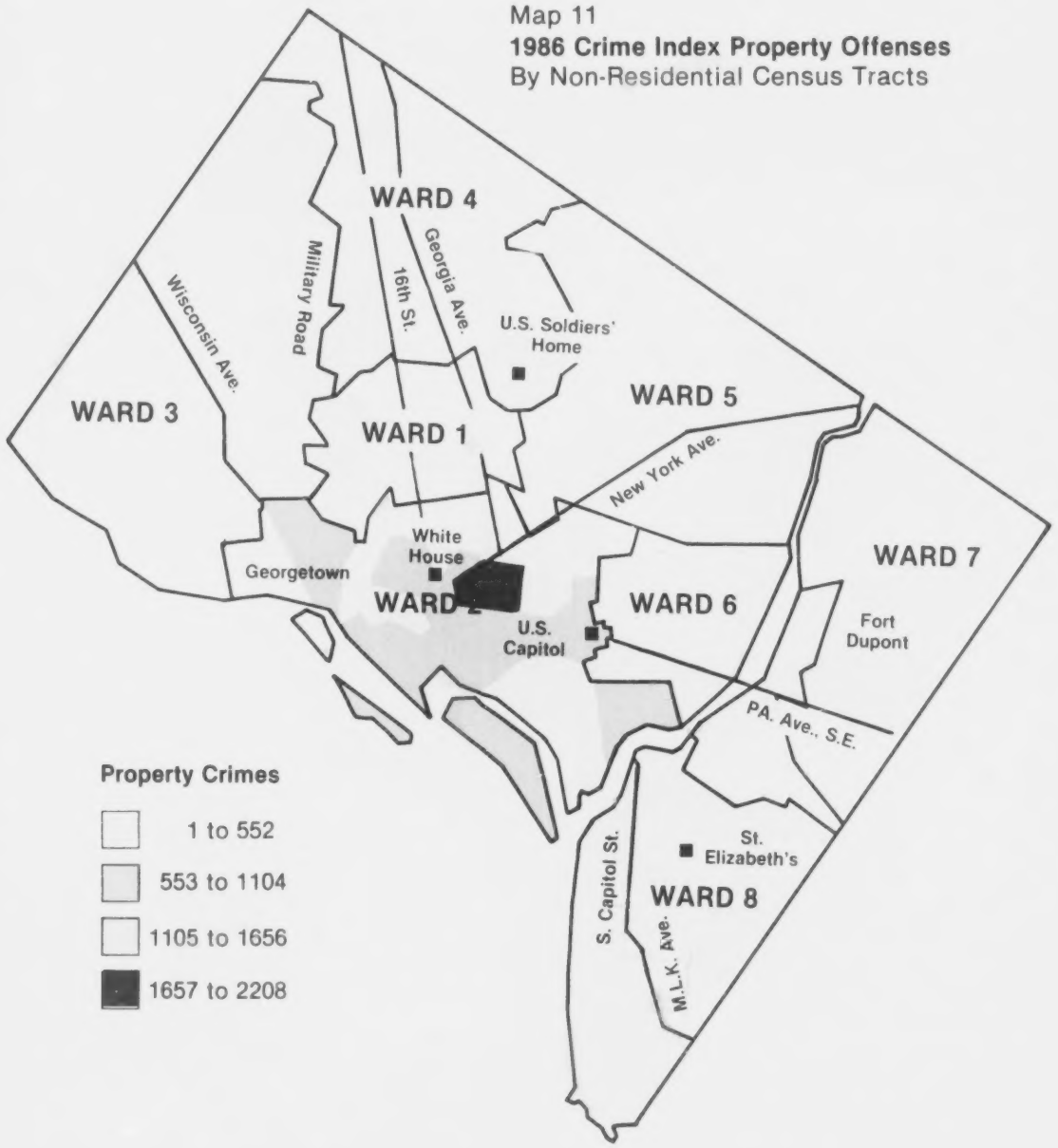


Map 10
1986 Crime Index Violent Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



The distribution of property crime totals shown in Map 11 closely parallels that found for Crime Index totals. Tracts with the lowest number of property crimes (1 to 552) are found in several clusters in Wards 6, 7, and 8. Tracts with 553 to 1,104 property crimes are located in Ward 2, and the tracts with the highest number of property crimes (1,657 to 2,208) are also located in Ward 2.

Map 11
1986 Crime Index Property Offenses
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



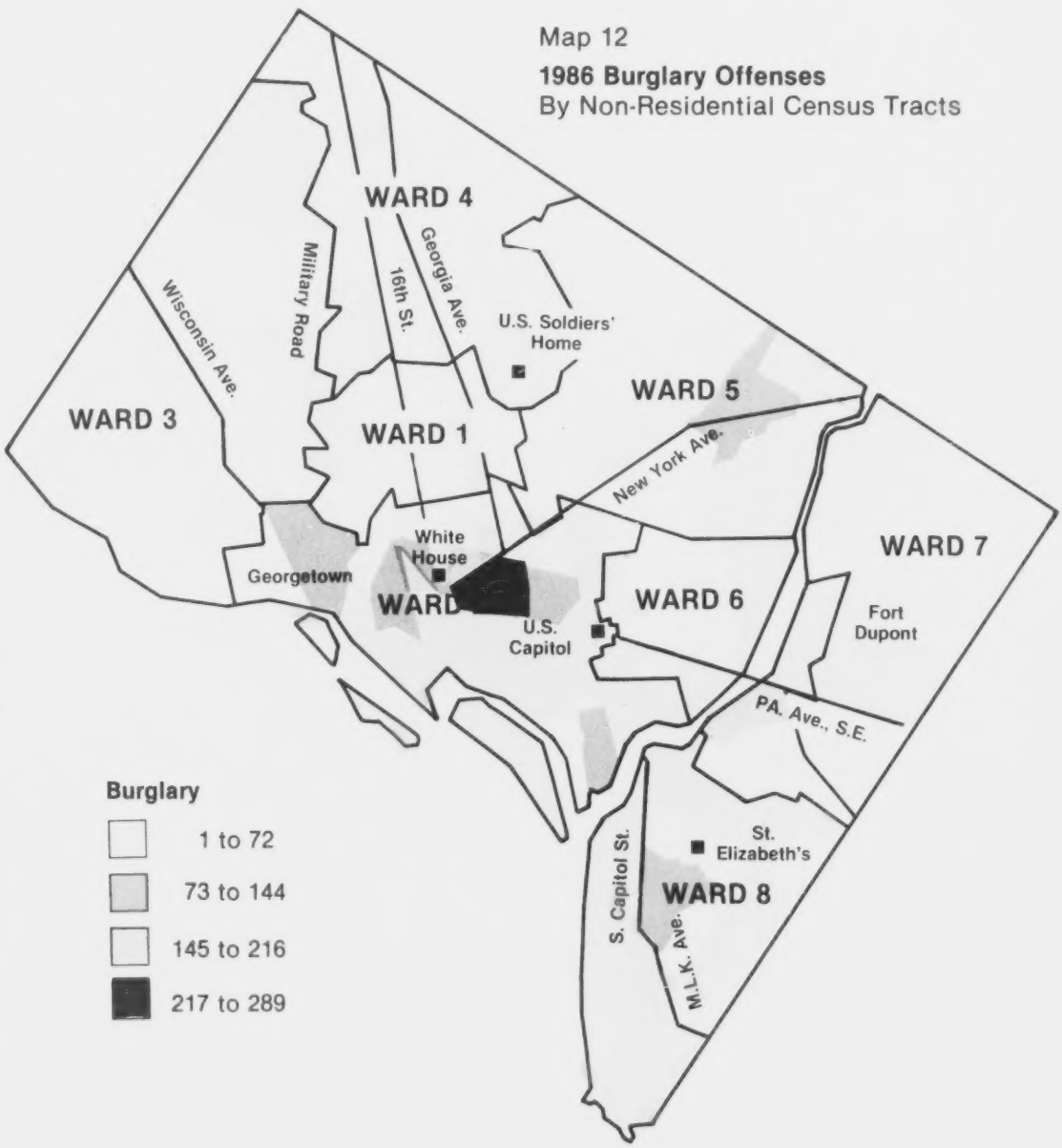
Reported burglary offenses by non-residential census tracts are shown in Map 12. Census tracts with the lowest number of burglary offenses (1 to 72) are scattered throughout the city. Tracts with 73 to 144 burglary offenses are found in several clusters in Wards 2, 5, 6, and 8. Reported burglary offenses totaling 145 to 216 are located in Ward 2 and Ward 7 along Pennsylvania Avenue S.E. The highest numbers of burglary offenses (217 to 289) are located in a cluster in the downtown commercial district of Ward 2.

Map 13 shows the distribution of reported robbery offenses by non-residential census tracts. Clusters of census tracts with the lowest number of robbery offenses (1 to 49) are found in Wards 2, 6, 7, and 8 and are dispersed throughout each of the remaining Wards. Census tracts with 50 to 98 robberies are located in Ward 2 and 8. Robbery offenses totaling 99 to 147 are found in two clusters in Ward 2, and the highest numbers of robberies (148 to 197) are also found in a cluster in Ward 2.

Map 12

1986 Burglary Offenses

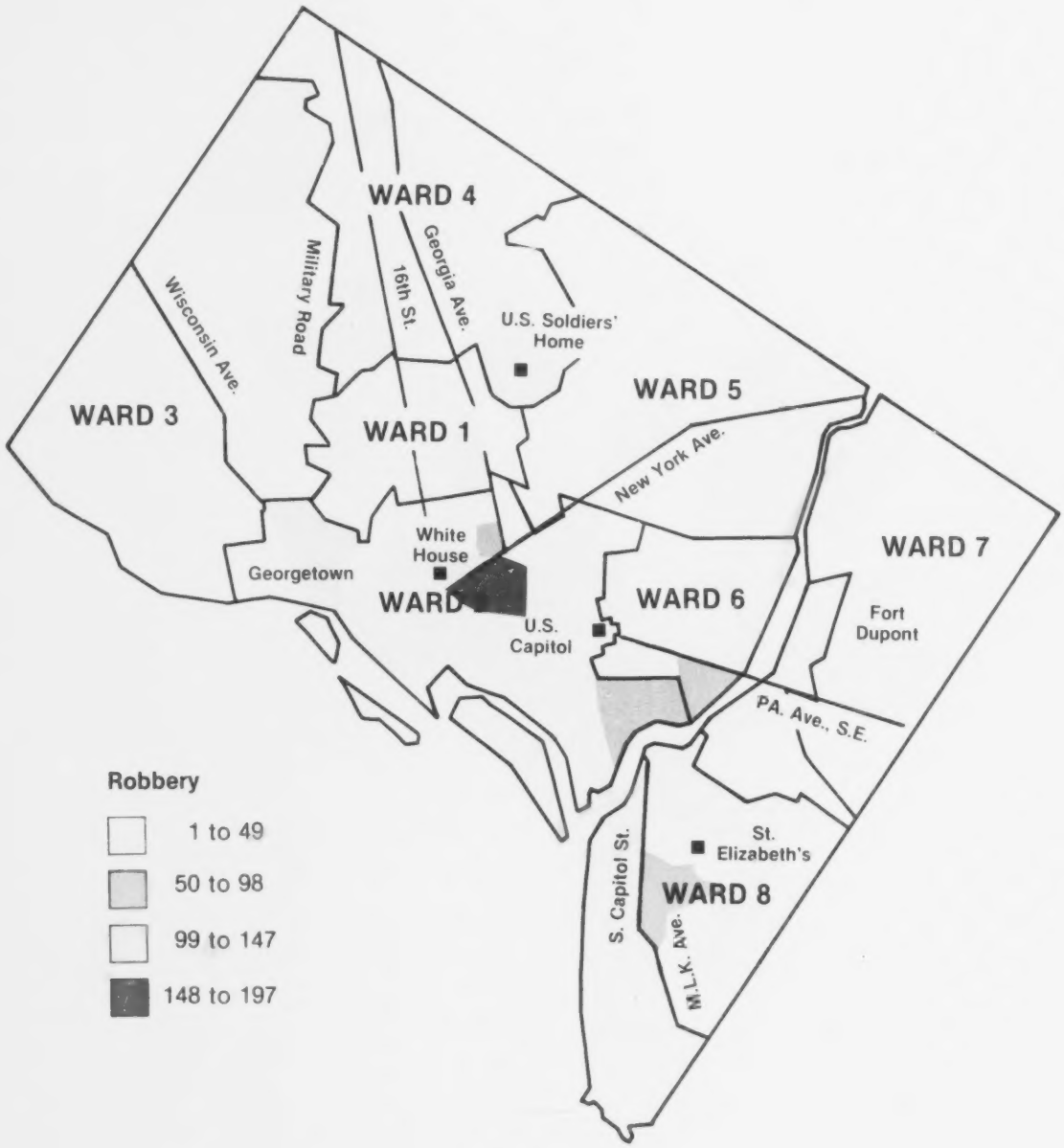
By Non-Residential Census Tracts



Map 13

1986 Robbery Offenses

By Non-Residential Census Tracts



III. Arrests

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. At the end of 1986, 3,842 police officers served the MPD. Expenditures for the MPD amounted to $169 million in FY 1986. In addition to the MPD, numerous law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Park Police, the Capital Police, and the Metro Security Force, are located in the District.

The number of persons arrested for Crime Index offenses (Part I offenses) in 1986 decreased slightly from 11,438 in 1985 to 11,318 in 1986, a one percent decline (Table 3). Adult arrests for Part I offenses (Table 4, Figures 2, 4) increased, rising from 8,995 in 1985 to 9,177 in 1986, while juvenile arrests for Part I offenses decreased from 2,443 in 1985 to 2,141 in 1986 (Table 4, Figures 3, 4).

The number of juvenile arrests for Part I offenses represents a major indicator of delinquency activity. Since 1975, juvenile arrests for Part I offenses decreased each year until 1985. From 1984 to 1986, juvenile arrests for Part I crimes increased by four percent.

Part II crimes comprise all other criminal offenses not included in the Part I categories. The number of arrests for Part II crimes increased from 35,154 in 1985 to 36,680 in 1986 (Table 4). The number of arrests for Part II crimes has increased annually for the last five years. Since 1982, arrests for Part II crimes have increased by 25 percent.

Figure 2
Part I & Part II Adult Arrests

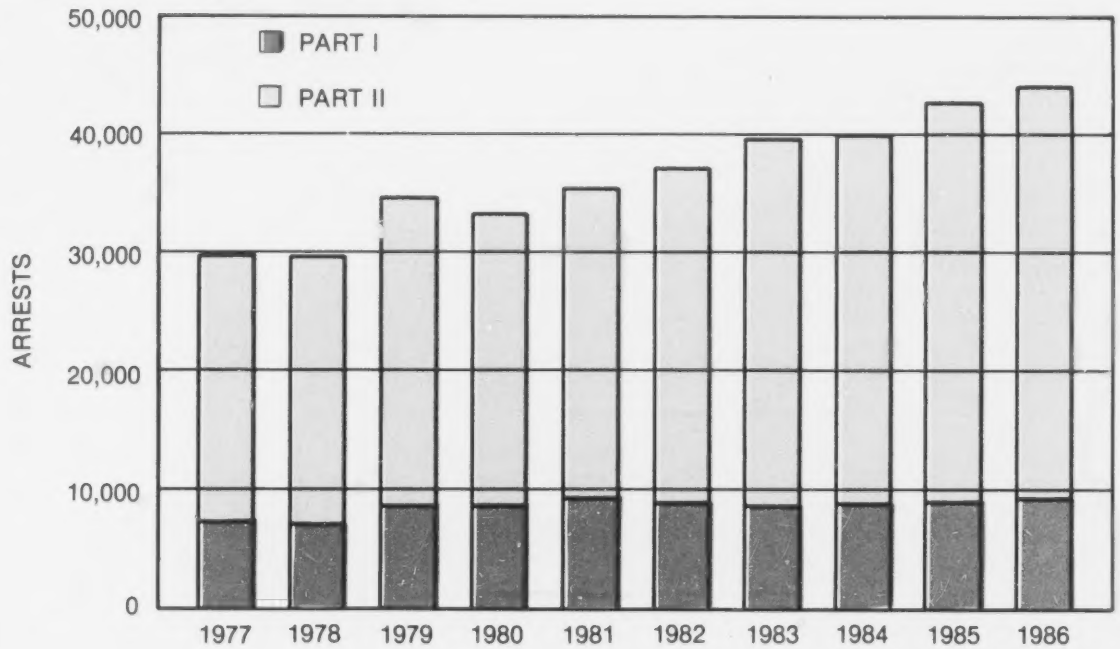


Table 3

Total Arrests in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977-1986

Crime Index Arrests	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	196	162	173	162	191	161	176	142	122	135
Rape	212	180	199	162	136	142	144	159	158	143
Robbery	1,987	1,722	1,832	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231
Assault	1,689	1,515	1,687	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072
Burglary	1,962	1,992	2,235	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211
Larceny	3,847	4,101	4,503	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993
Motor Vehicle Theft	800	1,025	1,233	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495
Arson[a]	0	0	70	62	45	59	69	60	55	38
Subtotal	**10,693**	**10,697**	**11,932**	**11,169**	**11,670**	**11,072**	**10,985**	**10,907**	**11,438**	**11,318**
Drugs	2,605	3,110	4,250	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,455	9,279	13,280
Other Part II	21,322	21,042	21,042	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,905	25,875	23,400
Total	**34,620**	**34,849**	**37,224**	**36,880**	**38,863**	**40,521**	**43,135**	**43,267**	**46,592**	**47,998**

[a]Arson was not classified as a Crime Index offense until 1979.

SOURCE: 1977-1986: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 4

Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1977-1986

	Juvenile			Adult		
Year	Part I	Part II	Total	Part I	Part II	Total
1977	3,322	1,494	4,816	7,371	22,433	29,804
1978	3,568	1,548	5,116	7,129	22,604	29,733
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944	9,177	34,877	44,054

SOURCE: 1977-1986: Metropolitan Police Department, unpublished data.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 3
Part I & Part II Juvenile Arrests

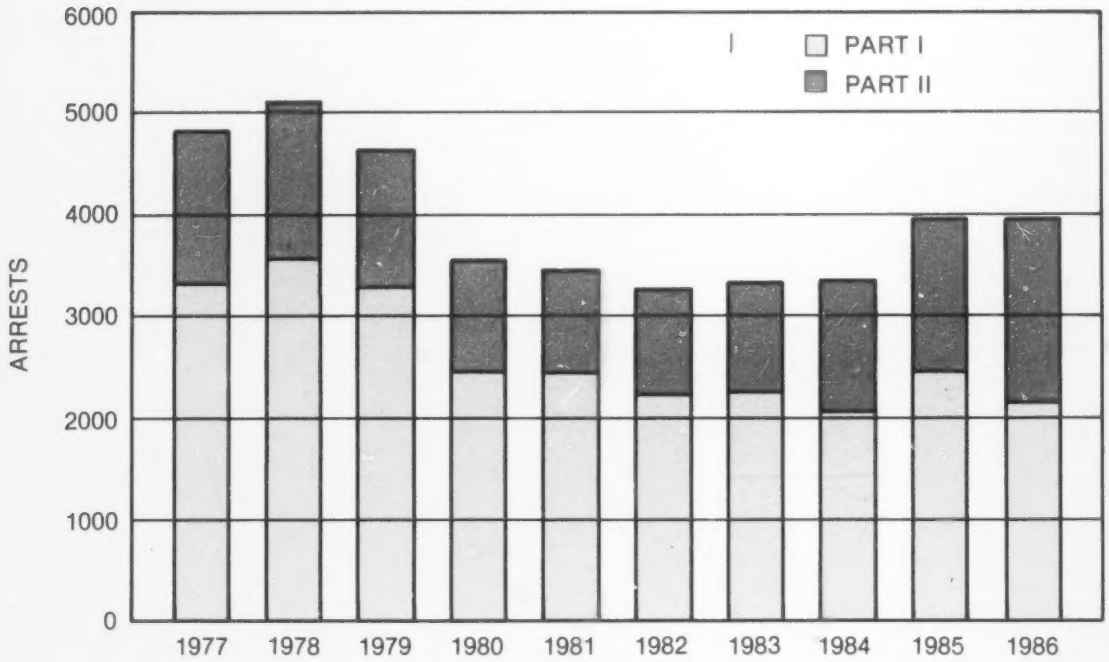
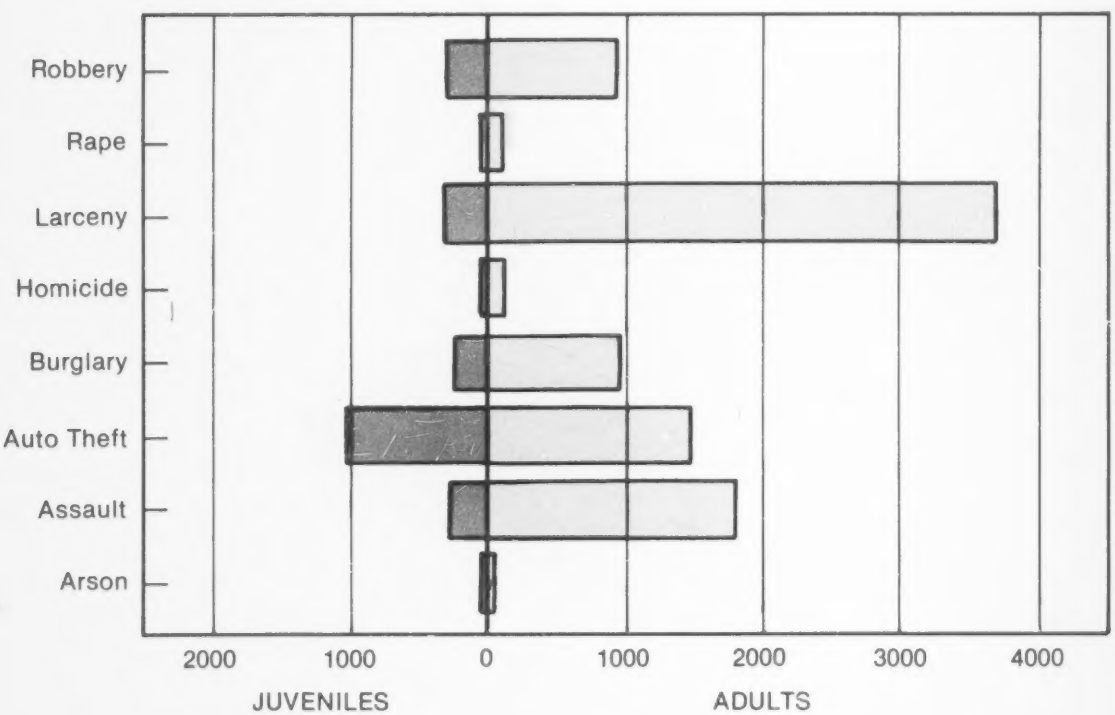


Figure 4
Crime Index Arrests in 1986



Drug arrests in the District of Columbia for adults and juveniles have dramatically increased since 1982. The number of adult drug arrests rose from 6,555 in 1982 to 12,058 in 1986, representing an 84 percent increase. During this same time period, the number of juveniles arrested for drug law violations increased from 316 in 1982 to 1,222 in 1986, a 287 percent increase (Table 5, Figure 5). The rise in adult and juvenile drug arrests from 1985 to 1986 is partly attributable to Operation Clean Sweep — a special law enforcement program designed by the MPD to decrease the sale of illicit drugs in the District of Columbia. The program consists of special units within MPD that are assigned the task of arresting persons for street sales of illicit drugs. Adult drug arrests involving sales increased 62 percent from 1985 to 1986, while adult drug arrests for possession increased 27 percent. For the same one year period, juvenile drug arrests for sales increased 27 percent, and arrests for possession dramatically increased 130 percent (Table 5, Figures 6, 7).

Table 5

Number and Percent of Adult and Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	Juveniles					Adults				
	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1982	82	26	234	74	316	1,842	28	4,713	72	6,555
1983	104	24	335	76	439	2,935	39	4,687	61	7,622
1984	185	29	450	71	635	3,542	45	4,278	55	7,820
1985	220	35	410	65	630	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 5

Drug Arrests in D.C.

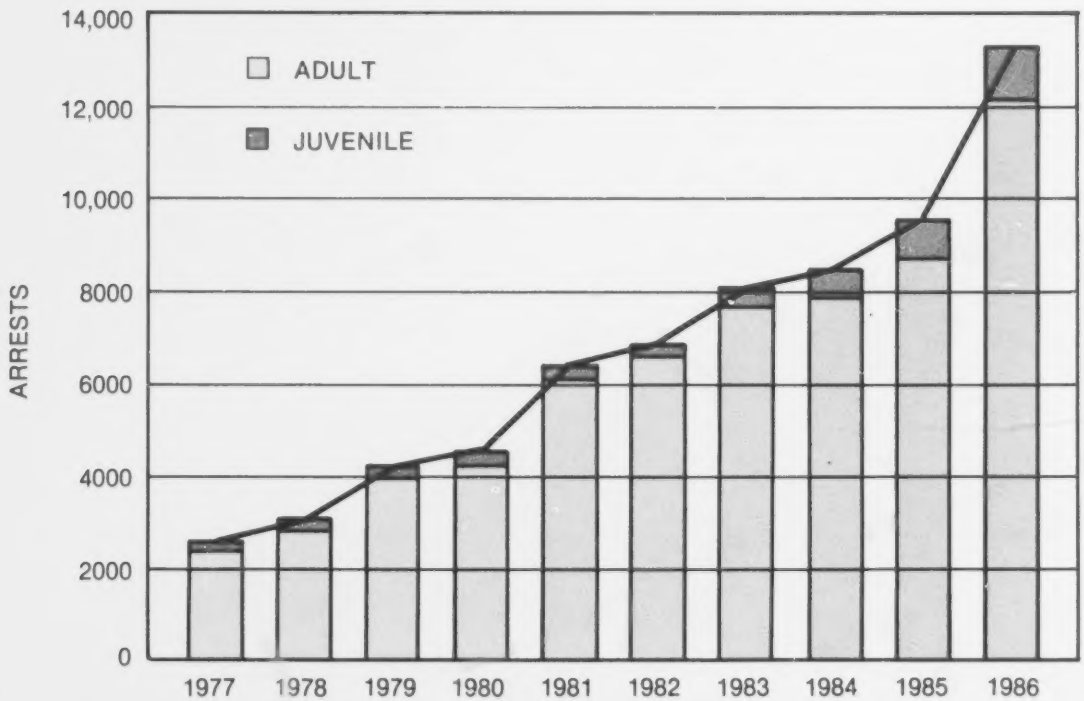
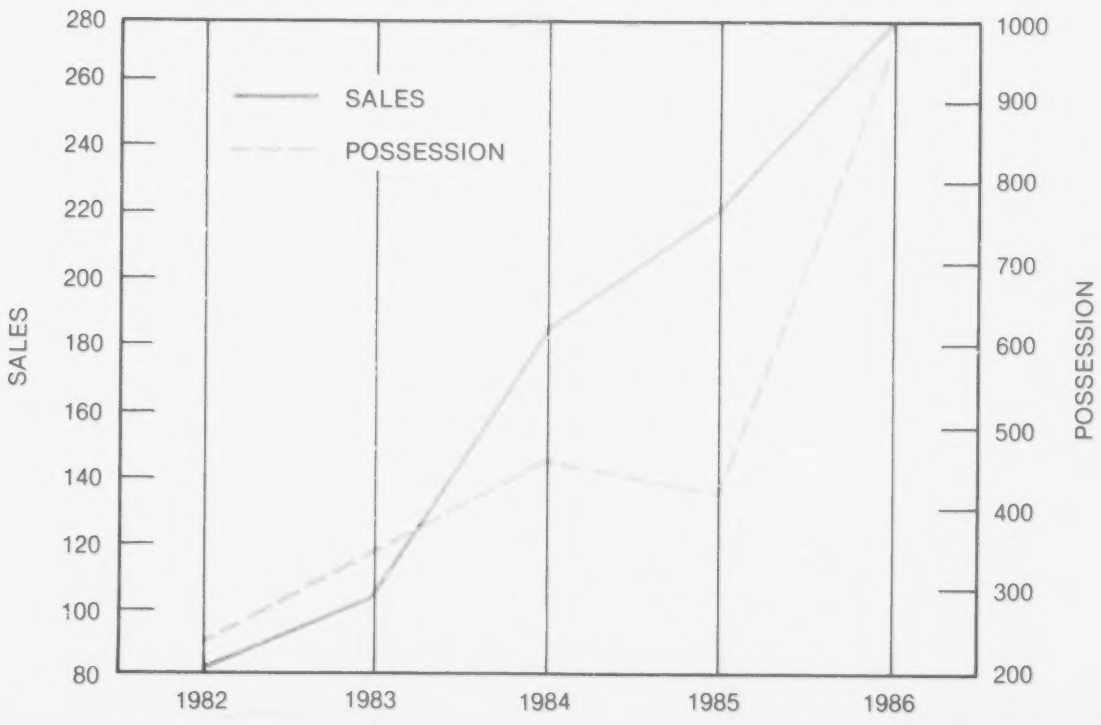


Figure 6
Adult Drug Arrests

Figure 7
Juvenile Drug Arrests



IV. Prosecutions

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person is forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel handles the prosecutions of all juvenile cases, all traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and all civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

The number of adult criminal prosecutions increased from 21,115 in 1985 to 22,336 in 1986, representing a six percent growth. Felony prosecutions during the same period rose from 7,480 to 9,762, a 31 percent increase. From 1982 to 1986, felony prosecutions increased 81 percent (Table 6, 7, Figure 8).

The rise in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations. That number rose from 838 in 1982 to 5,101 in 1986, a 509 percent increase (Table 7).

Table 6

Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Felony	5,362	5,542	6,707	7,480	9,762
Misdemeanor	12,591	13,526	13,268	13,635	12,574
Total	**17,953**	**19,068**	**19,975**	**21,115**	**22,336**

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

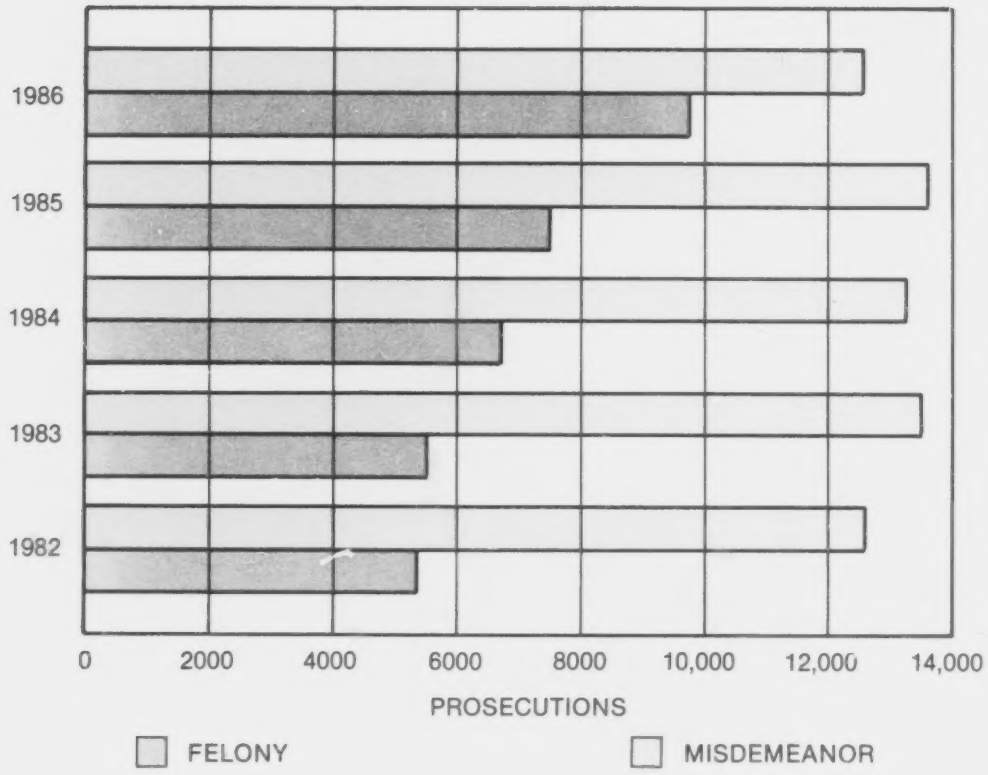
Table 7

Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions By Offense, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	175	188	157	129	141
Rape	176	181	206	180	197
Robbery	1,372	1,231	1,041	897	825
Assault	658	702	706	812	845
Burglary	809	762	676	576	525
Larceny	115	174	138	259	244
Motor Vehicle Theft	262	426	573	677	814
Arson	30	39	36	23	27
Drugs	838	969	2,277	2,968	5,101
Weapons	176	158	134	127	121
Other	751	712	763	832	922
Total	**5,362**	**5,542**	**6,707**	**7,480**	**9,762**

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
Adult Prosecutions



V. Convictions

The flow of cases from the point of arrest to sentencing involves a series of court hearings and actions. Those charged as adults with felony crimes go through the following stages:

(1) *Felony Presentment* — The arrestee is informed of charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for preliminary hearing (unless waived).

(2) *Preliminary Hearing* — A judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed.

(3) *Grand Jury* — The prosecutor's evidence is reviewed, and if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small precentage of cases, the grand jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

(4) *Arraignment* — Indictment charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set.

(5) *Trial* — If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made.

If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

In 1986, there were 13,277 adult convictions as compared with 13,188 in 1985 (Table 8, 9, Figure 9). The number of felony convictions increased by 27 percent from 4,942 in 1985 to 6,285 in 1986. Misdemeanor convictions declined from 8,246 in 1985 to 6,992 in 1986, representing a 15 percent decrease.

Since 1982, the number of adult felony convictions in the District increased 136 percent while adult misdemeanor convictions decreased three percent.

The rise in adult felony convictions over the last several years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. The number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 502 in 1982 to 3,309 in 1986, a 559 percent increase (Table 9).

Table 8

Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Felony	2,661	3,088	3,754	4,942	6,285
Misdemeanor	7,204	7,755	7,238	8,246	6,992
Total	**9,865**	**10,843**	**10,992**	**13,188**	**13,277**

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 9

Number of Adult Felony Convictions By Offense, Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Homicide	113	140	146	111	94
Rape	94	100	125	92	55
Robbery	661	761	688	596	444
Assault	225	289	305	402	348
Burglary	353	408	366	326	251
Larceny	92	135	184	234	260
Motor Vehicle Theft	79	102	121	185	214
Arson	2	8	12	13	6
Drugs	502	605	1,247	2,250	3,309
Weapons	130	134	109	123	113
Other	410	406	451	610	1,191
Total	**2,661**	**3,088**	**3,754**	**4,942**	**6,285**

SOURCE: 1982-1986: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9
Adult Convictions

VI. Juvenile Prosecutions and Dispositions

The District's juvenile justice system differs, to some extent, from the adult justice process. Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department, and prosecutorial functions are performed by the District's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

A probation officer is assigned to review all alleged delinquency cases. The officer delivers a recommendation for petitioning (prosecution) to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. If a case is not petitioned, the juvenile is released without further court action. If the case is petitioned, it is forwarded for either a detention hearing or an initial hearing. Of 3,779 juvenile cases in 1986, 77 percent were petitioned. Drug cases were the most frequently petitioned (43 percent), followed by other Part II offenses (17 percent), and motor vehicle theft (11 percent) (Table 10).

In disposing of juvenile cases, the judge may exercise one of several options, including:

(1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
(2) probation;
(3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
(4) suspended commitment; and
(5) closed without a finding.

In 1986, 1,604 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares with 1,352 in 1985, a 19 percent increase. The percentage of dispositions resulting in guilty findings remained virtually the same, at about 55 percent in 1986 (Table 11, Figure 10).

:ioned and

No Petitioned By Offense, Calendar Year 1986

Offense	Petitioned	No Petitioned
Homicide	3	2
Rape	9	1
Robbery	242	87
Assault	230	104
Burglary	202	50
Larceny	131	82
Motor Vehicle Theft	335	158
Arson	3	0
Subtotal	**1,155**	**484**
Drugs	1,263	193
Other Part II	497	187
Total	**2,915**	**864**

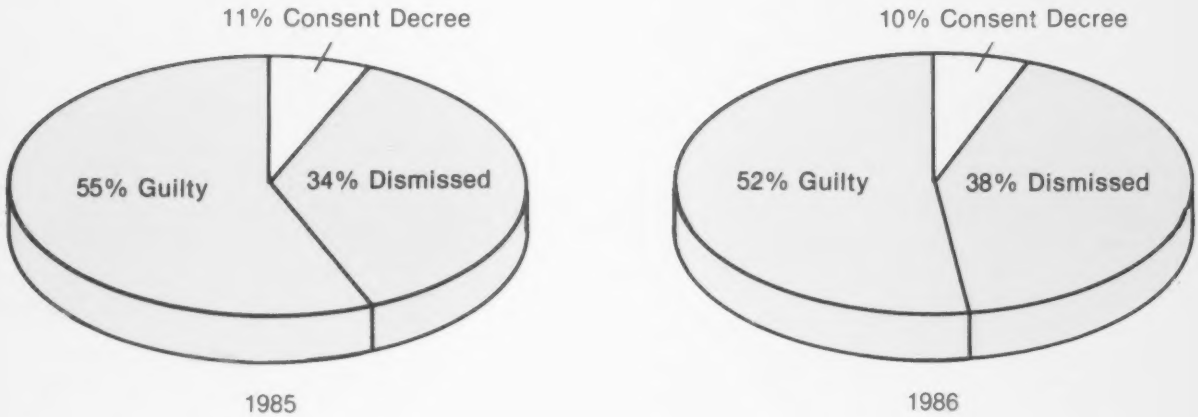
SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 11
Juvenile Dispositions Calendar Years 1984-1986

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1984	1,432	918	322	2,672
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089

SOURCE: 1984-1986: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 10
Juvenile Dispositions 1985-1986



VII. Corrections

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of the District's jail and prison system for adults, as well as for operation of various community correctional centers and programs.

The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600 acre site. Minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility (Jail) is in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders.

The District's average daily correctional population, including District inmates serving time in federal prisons, rose from 8,368 in 1985 to 9,292 in 1986, representing an 11 percent increase. Since 1982, the prison population has increased by 56 percent (Tables 12, 13, Figure 11). This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, felony drug convictions, and persons serving mandatory sentences.

As indicated in Table 14, the proportion of persons sentenced to Lorton for drug law violations continued to increase, rising from 16 percent in 1983 to 36 percent in 1986. This rise stems from specific increases in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions for drug law violations.

Table 12

Average Daily Population of District Incarcerees in District and Federal Facilities By Facility Calendar Years 1977-1986

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Total
1977	1,375	2,290	247	678	4,590
1978	1,370	2,151	244	728	4,493
1979	1,458	2,180	247	729	4,614
1980	1,377	2,248	248	873	4,746
1981	1,498	2,455	242	977	5,172
1982	1,903	2,778	253	1,029	5,963
1983	2,133	3,046	272	1,100*	6,551
1984	2,042	3,407	259	1,400*	7,108
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	9,292

*Represents estimates.
SOURCE: 1977-1986: D.C. Department of Corrections.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 13

Number of D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates Calendar Years 1977-1986

Year	Number[1]	Rate/per 100,000
1977	4,590	663.77
1978	4,493	664.55
1979	4,614	698.88
1980	4,746	744.29
1981	5,172	820.17
1982	5,963	946.51
1983	6,551	1,043.98
1984	7,108	1,132.75
1985	8,368	1,334.82
1986	9,292	1,481.03

[1]Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.

SOURCE: 1977-1986 D.C. Department of Corrections.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 11
Correctional Population

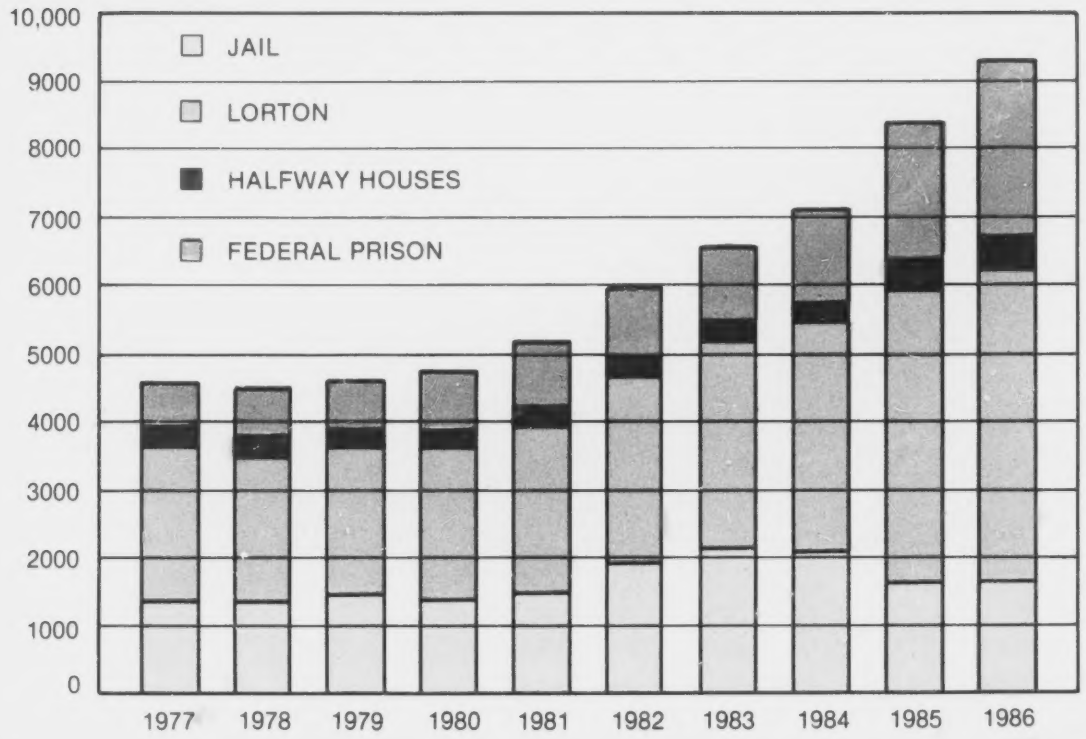


Table 14
Number of New Commitments to Lorton By Charge
Calendar Years 1983-1986[a]

Charge	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1985 Number	1985 Percent	1986 Number	1986 Percent
Homicide	49	7	118	13	101	13	92	10
Rape	23	3	28	4	39	5	28	3
Robbery	223	33	299	34	229	30	211	24
Assault	68	10	52	6	62	8	43	5
Burglary	58	9	91	10	82	11	73	8
Larceny	47	6	24	3	15	2	14	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	5	17	2	15	2	44	5
Drugs	107	16	110	12	174	22	316	36
Forgery	12	2	4	1	5	1	1	<1
Weapons	35	5	43	5	20	2	23	3
Sex Offenses	7	1	19	2	14	2	2	<1
Other Felony	16	2	49	6	8	1	19	2
Other Misdemeanor	6	1	18	2	7	1	16	2
Total	**682**	**100**	**882**	**100**	**771**	**100**	**882**	**100**

[a]Includes only those persons processed through the Diagnostic Unit.

SOURCE: 1983-1986: D.C. Department of Corrections.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

VIII. Parole

In the District of Columbia, persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to terms of imprisonment generally become eligible for parole after serving about one-third of their maximum term. If conditions of release are violated, the Board of Parole may revoke parole and return that person to prison.

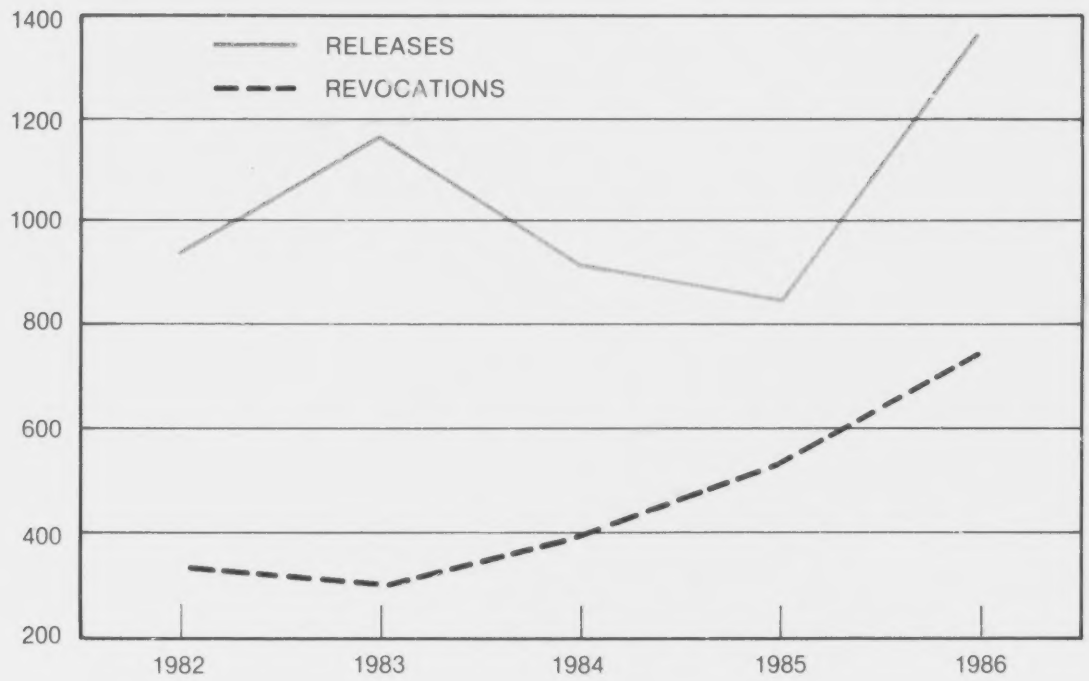
The number of parole releases has increased from 936 in 1982 to 1,361 in 1986, representing a 45 percent increase. The number of parole revocations increased from 332 in 1982 to 740 in 1986, a 123 percent increase (Table 15, Figure 12). The 740 total in 1986 represents the highest number of annual parole revocations during the last five years. Recent changes in parole rules governing revocations have attributed to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

Table 15
Number of Parole Releases and Revocations Calendar Years 1982-1986

Year	Releases	Revocations
1982	936	332
1983	1,163	298
1984	911	387
1985	842	529
1986	1,361	740

SOURCE: 1982-1986: D.C. Board of Parole.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 12
Parole Actions



IX. Crime and Justice Trends

A. Reported Offenses

For the first time since 1982, the number of reported Crime Index offenses increased. The rise in reported crime may reflect the escalating drug problem in the District. Crimes such as larceny and burglary, which have been associated with drug use, are primarily responsible for the overall increase in reported crime. Future levels may depend, to a large extent, on the effectiveness of efforts undertaken to reduce the usage of illicit drugs in the District.

B. Arrests

Total arrests increased from 46,592 in 1985 to 47,998 in 1986, representing a three precent increase. The three percent increase is similar to those experienced over the last five years. The proportion of total arrests accounted for by drug arrests has risen sharply over the last several years. In 1982, drug arrests accounted for 17 percent of all arrests, and by 1986, this proportion had risen to 28 percent. Estimates based on prior year trends suggest that this slight increase in total arrests will continue.

C. Adult Prosecutions and Convictions

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for drug felony cases and fewer for other categories of felonies and misdemeanor crimes. A 509 percent increase in felony drug convictions from 1982 to 1986 was offset, to some extent, by a 35 percent decrease in burglary convictions and a 40 percent decrease in robbery convictions during the same five-year period. Trends suggest that the number of prosecutions is increasing at a rate of about six percent a year, while convictions are increasing at a rate of about eight percent a year.

D. Corrections and Parole

The District's total incarcerated population has been increasing at a rate of about 14 percent a year. This sustained increase appears to be a direct result of the steady rise in drug felony convictions, and the sharp rise in parole revocations, which have increased at a rate of about 33 percent a year. The rise in parole revocations is partially due to an increase in parole violations for illicit drug use.

The rate of growth in the District's corrections population for 1987 will depend to a large extent on the number of felony drug arrests and convictions, and the number of parole revocations; if drug arrests and convictions continue to increase, the District's prison population can be expected to continue its rise.

X. Summary

Reported Crime Index offenses increased in the District in 1986 by four percent as compared with the previous year. This increase reversed a four year pattern of decline in reported Crime Index offenses. A geographical analysis of crime patterns reveals that the commercial areas of Wards 1 and 2 report the highest incidences of Index offenses. Reported crimes for residential areas were also highest in Wards 1 and 2.

Total arrests continued to climb with nearly all of the increase attributed to a 43 percent rise in drug arrests. Adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions rose slightly as a result of an increase in the number of persons charged with and convicted of felony drug law violations.

The District's incarcerated population continued its rise, although at a slower rate than in previous years. The driving force behind growth in the incarcerated population is the dramatic increase in drug felony arrests, prosecutions and convictions.

Crime and justice trends suggest that arrests, prosecutions and convictions may rise slightly this year. A growing proportion of the criminal justice population will be serving time for drug law violations. The size of the incarcerated population is expected to rise, although at a lesser rate than reported for the past several years.

Appendix A

Appendix A — Definitions[1]

A. PART I OFFENSES

1. **Criminal Homicide**

   a. **Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**
   All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:
   (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
   (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

   b. **Manslaughter by Negligence**[2]
   Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Forcible Rape**
   The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used -- victim under age of consent).

3. **Robbery**
   Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. **Aggravated Assault**
   Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. **Burglary**
   Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. **Larceny-theft**
   The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Motor Vehicle Theft**
   Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

B. PART II OFFENSES

1. **Other Assaults (Simple)**
   Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. **Arson**
   Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. **Forgery and Counterfeiting**
   Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. **Fraud**
   Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. **Embezzlement**
   Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing**
   Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. **Vandalism**
   Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. **Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.**
   All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice**
   Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

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[1] All definitions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing, 1977.
[2] While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

10. **Sex Offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)**
Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

11. **Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

12. **Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

13. **Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

14. **Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

15. **Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.

16. **Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.

17. **Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.

18. **Vagrancy**
Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

19. **All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes 1-25 and traffic.

20. **Suspicion**
No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

21. **Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

22. **Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Table A-1
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tracts in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1986

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
10	1041	143	898
20	1213	141	1072
30	108	11	97
40	139	4	135
51	310	26	284
52	147	8	139
60	205	14	191
71	138	14	124
72	115	17	98
81	162	6	156
82	92	8	84
91	138	5	133
92	41	1	40
101	428	24	404
102	132	10	122
110	277	27	250
120	297	25	272
131	122	9	113
132	221	20	201
140	151	7	144
150	120	2	118
160	224	20	204
170	374	47	327
181	9	1	8
183	117	9	108
184	189	34	155
191	153	31	122
192	84	21	63
201	171	27	144
202	275	39	236
211	220	56	164
212	188	36	152
221	137	38	99
222	121	24	97
231	89	23	66
232	215	15	200
240	213	40	173
251	167	25	142
252	386	54	332
260	129	10	119
271	314	36	278
272	464	97	367
280	646	148	498
290	217	47	170
300	218	56	162
310	301	79	222
320	313	79	234
331	151	38	113
332	109	35	74
340	621	77	544
350	299	79	220
360	329	114	215
370	406	148	258
380	595	118	477
390	537	100	437
400	752	77	675
410	202	8	194
421	380	49	331
422	515	56	459
430	298	66	232
440	293	91	202
450	228	97	131
460	300	92	208
470	484	142	342
481	206	75	131
482	264	64	200
491	268	85	183
492	342	110	232
500	710	206	504
510	973	169	804
521	736	158	578
522	330	40	290
531	512	74	438
532	830	42	788
541	911	73	838
542	941	48	893
551	414	81	333
552	349	38	311
560	277	28	249
571	356	22	334
572	208	13	195
580	2492	284	2208
590	578	104	474
601	268	32	236
602	126	24	102
610	371	38	333
621	210	15	195
622	640	36	604
631	187	21	166
632	6	0	6
640	260	52	208
650	259	32	227
660	280	48	232
670	291	61	230
681	126	47	79
682	127	18	109
684	99	13	86
690	236	49	187
700	389	81	308

Table A-1
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tracts in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1986

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
710	298	93	205
720	730	139	591
731	20	3	17
732	389	102	287
734	245	72	173
738	31	3	28
741	193	65	128
744	236	105	131
745	410	129	281
746	97	38	59
747	241	75	166
748	164	47	117
751	481	121	360
752	231	49	182
761	424	84	340
763	388	37	351
764	369	53	316
765	219	24	195
773	294	82	212
777	161	28	133
778	143	31	112
779	152	20	132
783	334	87	247
784	205	51	154
785	376	56	320
787	138	29	109
788	365	105	260
791	281	79	202
793	185	46	139
791	281	79	202
793	185	46	139
801	204	41	163
802	270	45	225
810	268	43	225
820	309	25	284
831	312	39	273
832	250	30	220
841	180	55	125
842	229	57	172
850	349	103	246
860	248	45	203
871	145	39	106
872	152	29	123
882	220	51	169
883	299	39	260
884	239	67	172
893	133	41	92
894	385	81	304
895	14	3	11
901	48	7	41
902	387	63	324
911	228	41	187
912	335	78	257
921	98	17	81
922	349	67	282
931	236	34	202
932	173	36	137
940	260	32	228
951	217	26	191
952	269	54	215
953	91	3	88
955	141	17	124
957	43	7	36
958	159	23	136
961	186	54	132
962	189	61	128
963	346	59	287
964	92	13	79
970	313	85	228
981	259	91	168
982	93	24	69
983	129	37	92
984	159	40	119
985	94	24	70
986	314	66	248
987	214	47	167
988	202	36	166
991	107	6	101
992	119	29	90
993	182	39	143
994	193	64	129
995	149	39	110
996	138	30	108
997	97	27	70
Total	**52,217**	**9,344**	**42,873**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-2

Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses By Type of Offense, Calendar Year 1986

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	2,205	9	910	3	139	8
Forgery	545	2	280	< 1	5	< 1
Fraud	732	3	106	< 1	5	< 1
Embezzlement	225	1	6	< 1	0	0
Stolen Property	253	1	286	< 1	36	2
Vandalism	5,434	22	561	2	149	8
Weapons	884	4	925	3	60	3
Prostitution	1,374	5	1,454	4	18	1
Sex Offenses	554	2	285	< 1	50	3
Drug Laws	9,770	39	12,058	35	1,222	68
Gambling	27	< 1	546	2	0	0
Offenses Against Family	2	< 1	4	< 1	0	0
Liquor Laws	10	< 1	25	< 1	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	4	< 1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	< 1	7,252	21	48	3
Vagrancy	0	0	1	< 1	0	0
Fugitive from Justice	834	3	4,723	14	0	0
Other	2,283	9	5,451	16	71	4
Total Part II	**25,136**	**100**	**34,877**	**100**	**1,803**	**100**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

Number of Juvenile and Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses By Age Group in the District of Columbia, Calendar Year 1986

Age Group	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Juvenile											
7-10	20	7	13	0	1	2	4	3	4	6	0
11-14	384	135	249	0	3	67	65	73	67	107	2
15-17	1,737	438	1,299	8	15	210	205	167	225	902	5
Total	**2,141**	**580**	**1,561**	**8**	**19**	**279**	**274**	**243**	**296**	**1,015**	**7**
Adult											
18-20	1,395	385	1,010	20	14	178	173	132	347	529	2
21-22	977	332	645	10	18	130	174	96	327	221	1
23-24	888	303	585	13	15	109	166	97	321	161	6
25-29	2,098	743	1,355	30	40	259	414	256	828	264	7
30-34	1,627	488	1,139	15	17	154	302	193	771	169	6
35-39	1,030	337	693	17	13	86	221	109	502	77	5
40-44	493	164	329	10	3	16	135	44	253	30	2
45-49	288	101	187	3	2	12	84	25	147	14	1
50 +	374	146	228	7	2	8	129	14	200	13	1
Unknown	7	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Total	**9,177**	**3,001**	**6,176**	**127**	**124**	**952**	**1,798**	**968**	**3.697**	**1,480**	**31**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department, March 1987.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, 1987.

Table A-4

Adult Drug Arrests By Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
Sales	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	1,031	56	1,976	67	1,607	45	1,587	49	1,919	38
Marijuana	257	14	413	14	851	24	527	16	613	12
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	554	30	546	19	1,084	31	1,101	34	2,526	50
Total	**1,842**	**100**	**2,935**	**100**	**3,542**	**100**	**3,215**	**99**	**5,058**	**100**
Possession										
Opium/cocaine and derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	2,479	53	1,824	39	1,535	36	2,389	44	3,409	49
Marijuana	1,324	28	1,990	43	1,498	35	1,521	28	1,653	24
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	202	4	172	4	55	1	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	708	15	701	15	1,191	28	1,524	28	1,938	28
Total	**4,713**	**100**	**4,687**	**100 +**	**4,279**	**100**	**5,434**	**100**	**7,000**	**100 +**
GRAND TOTAL	**6,555**	**—**	**7,622**	**—**	**7,821**	**—**	**8,649**	**—**	**12,058**	**—**

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-5

Juvenile Drug Arrests By Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1982-1986

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
Sales	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	18	22	11	11	23	12	61	28	190	68
Marijuana	43	52	23	22	69	37	156	71	67	24
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	21	26	70	67	93	50	3	1	22	8
Total	**82**	**100**	**104**	**100**	**185**	**99 +**	**220**	**100**	**279**	**100**
Possession										
Opium/cocaine & derivatives (heroin, morphine, codeine)	23	10	24	7	34	8	86	21	106	11
Marijuana	183	78	205	61	297	67	322	79	791	84
Synthetic/manufactured narcotics (Demerol, Methadones)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine)	28	12	106	32	119	26	2	< 1	46	5
Total	**234**	**100**	**335**	**100**	**450**	**100 +**	**410**	**100**	**943**	**100**
GRAND TOTAL	**316**	—	**439**	—	**635**	—	**630**	—	**1,222**	—

SOURCE: 1982-1986: Metropolitan Police Department.
PREPARED BY: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

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June 1987